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A FOUL BOURBON SLANDER

A STORY MANUFACTURED TO INJURE JUDGE PORTER.

THE DESPERATE STRAIT OF THE INDIANA DEMOCRATS—TWO EX-DETECTIVES AND A DISREPUTABLE WOMAN EMPLOYED TO BLACKEN JUDGE PORTER'S CHARACTER—FACTS ABOUT THE KANSAS CLAIM ON WHICH THE TALE IS BASED.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The Democrats, who have hitherto found Judge Porter, the Republican candidate for Governor in Indiana, impregnable, have now been forced to manufacture a charge against him, which is as foul as the source from which it arises. This source is a disreputable woman of Baltimore. There is reason to believe that the story has been forwarded to the West to-night with all the embellishments which a corrupt imagination could invent. Two men who were once employed in the detective service of the United States, but who are so employed no longer, did the dirty work in connection with this story. One of these men was for weeks endeavoring to sell to correspondents of Republican papers and to the Republican committees scandalous stories affecting the reputation of Democratic members of Congress. Failing in these negotiations he has sold his undesirable services to the other side.

The main points of the story are these: It is asserted that a clerk who has been employed in the office of the First Controller of the Treasury, and who was employed there while Judge Porter held the office of First Controller, told a disreputable woman, with whom he was intimate, that for inducing Judge Porter to admit a claim, preferred by the State of Kansas, he received $2,000, which he contributed to the Republican campaign fund in Indiana. The facts in regard to this claim of the State of Kansas are as follows: The act by which the State was admitted into the Union provided that the State should receive from the Government 5 per cent. of the net proceeds of the sale thereafter of public lands lying in that State. This money was to be devoted to public improvements or other purposes decided upon by the State. A similar provision is contained in the acts by which other States have been admitted. Under this act, from time to time, the State received 5 per cent. of the proceeds of such sales. In the State are large tracts of lands which were once Indian reservations, and which were not open for sale so long as they continued to be Indian reservations. In process of time the Indian title to these lands was extinguished, and they were sold as public lands. The State was thereupon entitled to 5 per cent. of the proceeds. The Commissioner of the General Land Office reported to Controller Porter more than a year ago that Kansas was entitled, as her part of the proceeds of the sale of these released reservations, to $38,000. This sum was due for one portion, and he reported that for another portion the State was entitled to a little more than $190,000. The law provides that where such a claim is preferred within three years of the sale of the lands, the money can be paid out of the Treasury without an act of Congress, but where the claim is made later, the Secretary cannot pay it, but must report to Congress that the money is due and await an act of appropriation. The report of the Commissioner was referred to Controller Porter. It is the duty of the Controller to sign the warrant for the payment of claims made within the limit, and to report to Congress concerning the claims which are not within the limit of time. He also prepares and renders opinions concerning the merits of such claims. Controller Porter prepared and rendered, on May 6, 1880, an opinion that the $190,000 were justly due. It had also been decided that the $38,000 were due. The last-named sum was paid to the State, and the opinion in relation to the larger sum was transmitted to Congress for an appropriation. It was received in the Senate in answer to a resolution introduced by Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, and printed as an executive document. It was too late in the session for an appropriation, and, therefore, no action was taken in the matter, the report going over until the coming session. The whole transaction was public and well known to Congress and all persons who took an interest in the subject. No objection was made then, nor has there been any made since. It is understood that the originators and circulators of the scandalous story assert that the decision of Controller Porter was a wrong one, on the ground that the State is entitled to 5 per cent. of the proceeds of the sale of only those public lands which have never been Indian reservations. The answer to this is, that in every State where Indian reservations have been released and sold, the State has received 5 per cent. of the proceeds of such lands. There are several of these States. A statement of these facts and of the amount paid will soon be furnished to the public from the Land Office. Moreover, the right of Kansas to this money was settled in principle by an opinion of the Attorney-General, delivered a year or two ago, before Controller Porter's decision, to the effect that Kansas was entitled to lands in lieu of every sixteenth section in Indian reservations for school purposes, so that Mr. Porter's decision is abundantly sustained.

It is alleged, so it is understood, by the circulators of the scandalous story, that an opinion adverse to the claim was prepared by one Linton, a clerk in the Controller's office, and that it was overruled by the Controller; also that one Lodge, a clerk in the Controller's office, received $3,000, as has been said, for inducing the Controller to pass the claim. Mr. Linton is not a lawyer, nor does he pretend to be qualified to prepare an opinion on such a matter. Controller Porter directed him, because he was in charge of the land division of the office, to prepare a paper containing the dates of treaties and the essence of the acts of Congress bearing upon the claim. He did so, and saw fit to add to the papers his own opinion, which was against the claim. When the case was argued before Controller Porter by those who represented the State, proof was shown in relation to what had been done in other States concerning similar claims, and the Controller's decision was in accordance with these precedents. It should be borne in mind, moreover, that in rendering this opinion he approved the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office. So far as Lodge is concerned, the charge contained in the scandalous story rests upon the unsupported testimony of a disreputable woman.

A Democrat from Indianapolis, said to be a member of the Democratic State Committee, came to this city to become the repository of the assertions of the two ex-detectives. It is said that the disreputable woman was followed to Baltimore, and that there they secured from her this "valuable" campaign material, so far as the story about Lodge is concerned. A prominent United States Senator from the South, formerly identified with the Confederacy, has contributed his services to the preparation of the material. No story could be more absurd than the one that Lodge received $3,000 out of the $38,000 paid. The Legislature of Kansas has provided that all money received from this source must become a part of the school fund of the State. Not a dollar can be used out of it, even to pay for the services of lawyers; they must be paid by a Legislative appropriation. The Legislature has not been in session since the award. The Treasury has the receipts and other papers to show that the money was paid directly to the State of Kansas through the agent, Gov. Crawford. Mr. Lodge is a young man of excellent reputation, and no one who knows him can believe that he would accept a bribe for any purpose. It is not easy to see why a bribe should be offered in behalf of a State's school fund. The reputation of Judge Porter is such that it is the height of absurdity to accuse him of complicity in such a transaction as is alleged to have taken place by this disreputable woman and the ex-detectives.

The man who is said to be the leader in concocting this story is William F. Wood, who was also Chief of the Detective Division of the Treasury, and who had charge of the Old Capitol Prison during the war. While McCulloch was Secretary of the Treasury $70,000 in counterfeit Treasury notes were presented to the Treasury for payment. Wood was employed on a regular salary. He devoted his attention to the detection of the counterfeiters, and was instrumental in bringing them to justice. A reward of $20,000 had been offered, and he claimed $15,000 of it. He was given $3,000, and his claim for more was rejected. When Mr. Porter was Controller he renewed his claim, and Mr. Porter again rejected it. It had been held that Wood had rendered such service as had been paid for by his regular salary. Since Mr. Porter's resignation the claim of Wood has again been rejected by First Controller Lawrence. Wood is very hostile to Porter and to all who have not been favorably disposed toward his claim. For this reason he probably gets some comfort out of this story against Mr. Porter.

The statements given above in relation to the nature of the Kansas claim are substantially those of the First Controller of the Treasury, Judge Lawrence. The parts played in the affair by the disreputable woman and the two ex-detectives have become subjects of gossip on the streets.

GRANT TO COME TO NEW-YORK.

A LETTER ACCEPTING THE INVITATION TO PRESIDE AT A REPUBLICAN MASS-MEETING.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—The *News* this evening will print the following letter, written by Gen. Grant to Gen. John A. Logan, in response to an invitation extended to the ex-President to preside at a Garfield and Arthur mass-meeting to be held in New-York:

MANITOU SPRINGS, Col., Aug. 13.

My Dear Gen. Logan:

I left this place two weeks ago for an extended tour through San Louis Park and the Gunnison country, and hence have only just received your letter of the 26th of July. I will be going East the latter part of September, and will gladly attend any meeting intended to further the success of the ticket headed by Garfield and Arthur. I agree with you that it will not do to be beaten now. We should never be beaten until every man who counts, or represents those who count, in the enumeration to give representation in the Electoral College, can cast his vote just as he pleases, and can have it counted just as he cast it. Yours truly, U. S. GRANT.

STATE REPUBLICANS AT WORK.

A CAMPAIGN CLUB IN TUCKAHOE—GOOD WORK DOING IN HEMPSTEAD.

TUCKAHOE, N. Y., Aug. 31.—One of the largest Republican meetings ever held in this place was addressed by I. N. Mills, of Mount Vernon, and James S. Young, of Tuckahoe, last night. A Garfield and Arthur club was organized, with the following officers: President—James S. Young; Vice-Presidents—Robert M. Masterson, John Riley, and Frank Doherty; Recording Secretary—George W. Hunt; Corresponding Secretary—Robert Johnston; Treasurer—Dr. C. J. Nordquist; Executive Committee—The Hon. S. D. Gifford, John Booker, Walter S. Allerton, Ferris W. Heusy, Robert Johnston, James Young, Jr., and Edward Lawler. The Tuckahoe Cornet Band did itself credit, and a handsome banner was thrown to the breeze.

HEMPSTEAD, Sept. 2.—The Republican electors of the Second Election District of the town of Hempstead formed a Garfield and Arthur campaign club, at the Town Hall in the Village of Hempstead, on Wednesday evening. They started their club with about 125 names signed to the roll, which they consider a very good commencement, and they intend to increase the number to at least 300 before the month ends. The following persons were elected officers of the club: The Hon. B. B. Valentine Clowes, President; Dr. Henry S. Turner, Roswell Eldridge, Edward Cooper, Vice-Presidents; George W. Weeks and William E. Clowes, Secretaries; John S. Nichols, Treasurer; Dr. Edwin Webb, J. Seymour Snedeker, Jacob Cornelius, George W. Hatfield and George G. Moore, Executive Committee. The young men are well represented in the organization, and are determined to cut down the Democratic majority of the district at least one-half. This is the fourth club organized in the town, and it is the determination of the party to double the majority it gave President Hayes in 1876. The party is united in the town, and a number of Independent Democrats who left the ranks in 1872 have returned, and are now working as hard as the most stalwart in the ranks.

NEWBURG, Sept. 2.—The first demonstration of the political campaign in this city was made to-night by the Republicans, who unfurled a handsome banner in the square, the most public place in the city, and held a large outdoor meeting. This was preceded by a torch-light parade of two uniformed companies of Boys in Blue. Nearly 6,000 people gathered, and there was much enthusiasm manifested. Judge Taylor presided at the meeting and made the opening address. The principal speech was made by Col Anson S. Wood, Deputy Secretary of State, who frequently drew forth applause and cheers. The Republicans of the city are thoroughly organized, have formed a regiment of nine companies for parade purposes, and have various organizations, including over 1,000 voters, while the enrollment still goes on.

NYACK, Sept. 2.—The Republicans of this village will raise a large and handsome banner Saturday evening, Sept. 4. There will be public speaking on the occasion, and the glee club—one of the best along the river—will sing some choice campaign songs. There are two Republican clubs in this village, working hand in hand, and the campaign here, after it is once opened in full, will be a lively one.

NO FUSION FOR GREENBACKERS.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 2.—In an interview to-day, Gen. Weaver, the Greenback Presidential candidate, said: "There is no fusion on the State ticket in Maine. If Gen. Plaisted is elected it will be a solid Greenback victory, wholly without Democratic significance. There will be no division of the Electoral ticket with my consent, either with the Democratic Party in Maine, or with the Republicans in West Virginia. Should anything of the kind be attempted in any State of the Union, it will meet with my emphatic disapproval. I shall hold no joint meetings with Hancock speakers. Our missions are widely different. Let it be understood once for all that we constitute a well-defined party."

THE KANSAS TICKET COMPLETED.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 3.—The Republican State Convention completed the State ticket to-day as follows: Lieutenant-Governor, D. W. Finney; Secretary of State, James Smith; Auditor, P. J. Bonebrake; Treasurer, John Francis; Attorney-General, W. A. Johnson; State Superintendent, H. C. Speer.

The colored State Central Committee met this afternoon, after the nomination of D. W. Finney had been made for Lieutenant-Governor, and decided to call a State convention of colored men, to be held at Lawrence on Sept. 20, for the purpose of nominating a Lieutenant-Governor. They declare that they will nominate C. H. Langston and support him, and an address to the people is now being prepared.

MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICANS.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.—Arrangements for the Republican State Convention, at Worcester, on Sept. 15, have been completed. The Hon. Paul A. Chadbourne, of Amherst, will preside, and Col. Charles R. Codman, of Boston, will act as Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions.

MR. THOMPSON WILL ACCEPT.

BOSTON, Sept. 3.—Confidential friends of Mr. Thompson say he will accept the Democratic nomination for Governor. Mr. Thompson is in Portland at the present time.

EASTON, Penn., Sept. 2.—The Fall term of Lafayette College began to-day. President Cattell stated in his opening address that Pardee Hall, destroyed by fire in June of last year, is nearly rebuilt, and will be completely equipped and dedicated about the middle of November.

BAD BLUNDERS AT TRENTON

HOW THE BOURBONS BEGIN THEIR "AGGRESSIVE" CANVASS.

A CANDIDATE AND A PLATFORM THAT MUST BE DEFENDED—THE STATE-HOUSE RING UPPERMOST—WORKING MEN READY TO VOTE THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

TRENTON, Sept. 2.—"The strength of our campaign," said Mr. Leon Abbett, Chairman of the Democratic State Convention, in the speech he made on taking the platform on Wednesday, "lies in the fact that it is aggressive." A sounding phrase enough, which would not be so bad if it were not likely to prove absolutely untrue. The convention which nominated George C. Ludlow, of Middlesex, was full of aggressiveness, but it was principally directed toward the Democrats who were pressed for nomination, and it was aggressiveness of a kind that did not spare the object of attack because it happened to be Democratic. Mr. Orestes Cleveland, New-Jersey's representative on the national committee, ought to be willing to admit that his fellow-Democrats were aggressive. They abused him in caucus and in convention, after they had circulated a hand-bill against him which was exceedingly comprehensive in its assaults upon his character. He had been "a rabid Know-nothing;" it was intimated that he had been on "intimate" relations with ring government in Jersey City; that he had advocated and been connected with "Nicolson pavement jobs;" that he had advocated the "Grand Boulevard scheme;" that he was connected with a "reservoir job," and that his efforts to get a claim of his brother for nearly $200,000 on that account paid by the city, was compromised "by the payment of a little over $60,000;" and that he was in some way connected with the odious Court-house bonds, which were declared fraudulent by the Supreme Court. This was aggressive, surely.

Another body of Democrats, coming from the Essex, Passaic, and Mercer districts, were equally aggressive toward Mr. George C. Ludlow. These delegates represented districts filled with men employed in the manufacture of hats and shoes. They are extremely sensitive, and watch the actions of public men with a jealous care for what they consider their own personal welfare. The hatters and shoe-makers of this State have always opposed the manufacture by convicts of hats and shoes, and have lost no opportunity to demonstrate that to permit these branches of manufacture to be carried on in State prisons was to degrade and deteriorate the trades outside of prison walls. When the feeling on this subject was most acute, owing to stagnation and uncertainty in business, Mr. Ludlow, these working men complain, appeared in the Senate of New-Jersey as an advocate, by his vote, of a proposition to let out the labor of the convicts at Trenton for the manufacture of shoes. Shoe-makers and hatters joined in a howl of indignation against Mr. Ludlow, and they have since cherished the recollection of the position he took with the determination to "be even with him" if the opportunity should ever be presented. The organizations of the offended trades saw their opportunity when Mr. Ludlow's name first appeared in print as that of the probable Democratic candidate for Governor. In Essex and Passaic, as well as in Mercer, it is said the trade organizations straightway opposed him. In Essex, the threat was heard that if Ludlow should be nominated from 1,500 to 2,000 working men would form anti-Ludlow clubs for the purpose of organizing all laboring men against him. The Essex delegation, that came here on Tuesday night, and that made itself conspicuous in the convention afterward by cheering for the Republican candidate, had come fresh from these indignant hatters and shoe-makers, and before they voted they gave fair warning that Ludlow's nomination would be fatal in the constituencies which they represented. They still admitted that after the convention had adjourned, and said that no Democrat would care to be responsible for the defeat of Ludlow in the usually Democratic parts of the county.

It is difficult to see how, in spite of Mr. Abbett's declaration, the Democrats in this State can avoid assuming a defensive position in advocating Mr. Ludlow's election, or why the Republicans should not reverse the prediction of Mr. Abbett and assume the aggressive.

It is easy to say "we are aggressive," but Mr. Abbett had scarcely made his fine speech when the Democrats of the convention spoiled it by promulgating a platform which is intended to help the Democrats, by a defensive route, out of a swamp into which they were plunged by the national platform adopted at Cincinnati. The clause of the latter platform which declares in favor of "a tariff for revenue only," has been regarded so generally by New-Jersey silk-weavers, potters, and other working men engaged in business sensitive to tariff changes, as a menace to them, that they have turned with one accord to the Republican platform and candidates as promising definitely "a tariff that shall discriminate in favor of American industries." The Democrats soon saw that they were losing ground; that a great mistake had been committed by the platform-makers, and they made a blundering attempt to correct it yesterday. Having in the first clause of their State platform approved the Cincinnati platform, tariff plank and all the rest, they grasped greedily out for the Democratic vote that was slipping from them, by resolving that the Democratic Party is in favor of such a tariff as will best protect our home industries, and having promised to protect "the best interests of the laboring man," they proceeded to nominate George C. Ludlow, a man against whom the working men had vowed undying hostility, and who was so objectionable to one delegation that they cheered the Republican candidate when the proposition was advanced to make Ludlow's nomination unanimous.

If the working men are not satisfied the State-house ring is. They have got their candidate, and nominated him, with the help of Mr. Leon Abbett, who has always been a bitter enemy of the ring. Three years ago, when he was a candidate for Governor, he was defeated by the superior "statesmanship" of Kinsey and Leslie. It may be that he would prefer to have the ring men as allies, in the possible event of his candidacy for United States Senator. It may be that he was ready to confess his inability longer to cope with this New-Jersey "Regency," and is willing to permit them to deal out to him in future such political honors as they consider him fit to wear. At all events, he has changed front, and made use of his position in the convention to show how valuable a servant the ring had secured in his conversion.

The Democratic candidate is a lawyer by profession, having practiced for many years in Newark and New-Brunswick. He is a native of Milford, Hunterdon County, 50 years of age, and was educated at Rutgers College. His practice began in 1853, and after filling the position in New-Brunswick of President of the Board of Education, he was, in 1876, elected to the Senate, and for one year was presiding officer of that branch of the Legislature. His abilities are fair, and his reputation good, but it will be difficult for him to make himself at home on a platform which holds out to the Democratic Party the promise of a high tariff in the same breath with which it approves the declaration of the national party in favor of "a tariff for revenue only."

The campaign from this time until the election is sure to be active enough on both sides, and Republicans will await with some interest the first steps in what Mr. Abbett promises shall be an aggressive contest. The "Shoe bill" about may be a foolish one in Democratic estimation, but it must be explained away and defended, if it is possible to make explanation and defense. The contradictions of the national and State platforms will also require explanation, and one of them must be defended. If the Democratic orators who made so free with their eloquence on Wednesday in blackening the reputations of their "leaders" have any time or words left for aggressive work after they have satisfactorily explained the ridiculous contradictions of their platforms, they will be obliged to get up early and go to bed late, and to develop greater ability to handle grave political questions than was displayed by the bunglers who furnished them with their platform.

YOUNG REPUBLICANS IN HONESDALE.

HONESDALE, Penn., Sept. 2.—A young men's Garfield and Arthur club was organized here last evening. The list of members, numbering about 100, contains the names of some of the most enthusiastic young Republicans of this town. The number will be more than doubled. The club is composed of young men under the age of 30. Honesdale being the county seat, this club will probably be the central club of the various organizations throughout the County of Wayne.

FRAUDS IN THE OLD NORTH STATE.

WHAT THE CENSUS SHOWS—HOW REPUBLICANS WERE CHEATED IN 1876.

RALEIGH, Sept. 1.—The census returns of this State have not been "doctored" to the same extent that those of South Carolina have. Two of the Supervisors were Republicans, and it was impossible to carry out the Democratic programme in their districts. It is unfortunate for the Democrats that such is the case, because the returns for this year prove conclusively that a great fraud was perpetrated in the election of 1876. The population of the State in 1870 was reported to be 1,070,961. The population for this year is reported to be 1,410,188. This is an increase of nearly 33 per cent. Allowing the same increase for six years ending with 1876, the population of the State in November, 1876, would have been 1,274,463. Counting 1 voter to every 6 persons would give 212,410 as the total number of voters in the State in 1876. The vote cast in November of this year for Vance and Settle was 253,000. There are 94 counties in this State, and the facilities for getting out a full vote are meagre as compared with what they are in many of the Northern States. The railroads run principally through the centre of the State; the telegraph wires do not run along all these lines, and the majority of Post Offices throughout the State only receive mail matter once a week. According to population there are fewer newspapers read in this State than in any other of the same population. From these facts it appears there must have been 10,000 persons who did not vote in 1876. Adding this number to the total vote cast for Vance and Settle would make the total voting population in November, 1876, 245,000. Multiplying this number by 6 would make the entire population in 1876 1,458,000, or 183,537 more than the census returns of this year show. Assuming that 1 voter to every 6 persons is the general average, and deducting 212,410 from 243,000, makes 30,590 more voters in 1876 than the returns of the census in 1870 and of 1880 allow. And deducting 212,410 from 238,000 shows 20,590 more voter cast in 1876 than there were voters at that time. Judge Settle's vote was 110,000. It will not be contended that this vote does not represent the actual honest vote as cast for Judge Settle. Of course, it was not added to by Democratic poll-holders. The Vance vote was swollen beyond all honest proportions, and so much so that, in the light of the census returns for this year, the fraud and rascality attending the counts is now so plain that the most stupid and rabid Democrat must be convinced that the Republicans had a large majority of the honest vote in 1876. The honest voting strength of that year being 212,410, and admitting, for the sake of argument and to make the fraud of 1876 plainer, that every vote was cast, the Republican vote, as returned at 110,000, was honest and fair, leaving the Democratic vote at 102,000, and giving the State to the Republicans by 8,000 majority. There is no escape from these figures and deductions unless the calculation of 1 vote to every 6 of population is too small a proportion. The decided weight of authority on this subject sustains the assumption that 1 in 6 very nearly represents the male population over 21 years of age.

Another conclusive evidence of the Democratic fraud in 1876 is that the Democratic increase in November, 1876, over the Caldwell and Merrimon vote of 1878, was 97,000. This increase was much more than double the increase of the Republican vote. The reported population just made, of 1,410,188, divided by 6, gives 235,028 as the total voting strength of the State in June last. The increase of voters who will become 21 years old before the 2d day of November next, cannot be more than 3,000. This allowance would make the total number of voters on the day of election 238,028. Of this number 10,000 will fail to vote, so that the entire vote in November next ought not honestly polled and fairly counted, to exceed 228,000. The Republicans honestly cast 110,000 votes in 1876. Their vote that year was increased over 12,000 beyond that of 1878. The same increase this year over 1876 will give the Republicans 122,000 votes, and leave the Democrats 106,000. Such is the situation according to the vote of 1876, and according to the census, taken in part by two Democratic Supervisors. It may be altered by fraud, but not otherwise.

MURDEROUS BOURBON ARGUMENTS

BEATEN IN POLITICAL ARGUMENT IN NORTH CAROLINA, THE DEMOCRATS RESORT TO VIOLENCE.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 2.—On Saturday last, at Diamond Hill, Stanley County, Gen. Rufus Barringer, the Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, fulfilled an appointment to address the people. For several days previous, Mr. Dowd, the Democratic candidate for Congress, had divided time with Gen. Barringer, but Mr. Dowd and his cause had been fearfully used up, and at Diamond Hill Mr. Dowd failed to appear, and sent a young lawyer from Wadesboro, who was accompanied by 15 men. It was early seen these men meant violence and intended to get up a row. They soon succeeded, and in the melée an inoffensive colored man was seriously and probably fatally wounded. His abdomen was cut open and his bowels protruded. It was thought he would die when Gen. Barringer left the place late in the afternoon. The Democrats are very reticent about this outrage. Their papers have nothing to say about it. Mr. R. T. Bennett, of Wadesboro, who is the Democratic candidate for Judge of that district, is reported to have remarked, when told that a "nigger" had been cut and probably killed, that "the boys had raised hell this time." If the perpetrators of this assault have been arrested and held for trial, it is unknown here. Democratic chances for success are desperate in this State. It remains to be seen if the knife and shot-gun are to be invoked in order to secure the State for Hancock and Jarvis.

MONTCLAIR'S REPUBLICAN CLUB.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Sept. 2.—This town is occupied as a place of residence chiefly by New-York business men, and always gives a large Republican majority. It is proposed to make it larger than ever this Fall, and active work has already begun. A Garfield and Arthur club was recently formed, with Dr. Charles A. Martin as the President and C. W. Sanford as Secretary. The club has hired a room in Morris's building, and holds a meeting every week. A banner will probably be raised, and the club intends to circulate healthy campaign literature. The club will also hold several public meetings, for which good speakers will be engaged. It is expected that one will be held this week, when Mr. Throckmorton will deliver an address. Plenty of money is being subscribed, and the work will be carried on vigorously here.

THE GEORGIA REPUBLICANS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2—The Republicans of Georgia, at their convention in Atlanta, next Tuesday, will decide whether to put a State ticket of their own into the field, or to support one of the two Democratic nominees for Governor. It is said by Georgia Republicans in this city who will attend the convention that the party will decide to support either Colquitt or Norwood, who are the nominees of the opposing Democratic factions. These men will use their influence to secure such action. They assert that the Republicans cannot hope to win anything by Independent action, and that, holding the balance of power, they may be able to secure some part in the management of State affairs and some guarantees of benefits by supporting one of the nominees already in the field.

AFFAIRS IN FOREIGN LANDS

THE NAVAL DEMONSTRATION IN TURKISH WATERS.

THE AFFAIR TO BEGIN ON THE 15TH—ENGLAND'S POSITION ON THE QUESTION EXPLAINED—THE INSTRUCTIONS TO THE ADMIRALS ALIKE.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—A Berlin dispatch says: "It is understood that the naval demonstration in Turkish waters will begin on the 15th inst. It is calculated that by that time all the vessels detailed for the service will be able to reach Ragusa."

ROME, Sept. 2.—The British squadron to take part in the naval demonstration has sailed from Palermo for Ragusa.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—In the House of Commons last night, Sir Wilfrid Lawson called attention to forcible interference with affairs of foreign countries, and asked the Government what was the object of the naval demonstration, which, he said, if not a sham, was the first step toward war.

Lord Hartington replied that the Government earnestly hoped no necessity for coercion would arise. Their object was to render the existence of the Turkish Government possible by a settlement of the difficulties which now threatened it. The assemblage of the fleets of the allied powers, with whom the Government is acting in perfect concert, proved that Europe was determined that not all its decisions should be evaded. Attempts to draw a more specific declaration from the Government would rather tend to lead to a necessity for coercion.

Sir Charles Dilke, Under Foreign Secretary, stated that the arrangements between the powers were not quite complete, but all the Admirals had received the same instructions. It was arranged that Senior Admiral Seymour should consult the other Admirals on political questions only. The Government had every reason to believe that their attempts to settle the Montenegrin question would be successful; that the Dulcigno arrangement would be executed in a very short time, and that no coercion would be necessary.

A dispatch from Rome says: "As the Porte's answer to the last note on the Montenegrin question was unsatisfactory, the powers have intrusted Great Britain with the duty of drawing up a new and definitive one. The present difficulty relates to the Districts of Dinosch and Gluda."

A Vienna correspondent reports that some of the powers have suggested modifications in Admiral Seymour's instructions of a nature showing their repugnance to extreme measures. The report comes from Dulcigno that only 400 or 500 Albanians there are disposed to actively resist the cession of territory.

A dispatch from Constantinople says the Ambassadors on Wednesday officially informed the Porte of the intended naval demonstration.

The French squadron from Brest has arrived at Toulon on its way to Ragusa.

PROBLEMS OF BRITISH RULE.

THE AGITATION AGAINST THE HOUSE OF LORDS—IRISH QUESTIONS—GENERAL LEGISLATIVE TOPICS.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The resolution of Mr. Thomas P. O'Connor, (Home Rule,) member for Galway, "that it is no longer just or expedient that all measures for the improvement of the condition of the people of England, Ireland, and Scotland should be at the mercy of a body consisting of legislators hereditary and irresponsible," was moved in the House of Commons in the small hours of Wednesday morning after the passage of the Burials bill, and was seconded by Mr. Labouchere, (Liberal,) member for Northampton. The Marquis of Huntington humorously deprecated the raising of a great constitutional question at 5:30 o'clock in the morning. He said he hoped the House would proceed with as little delay as possible to the more serious business on the paper. The House then divided on the question. The numbers were 18 yeas to 71 nays. The minority consisted of five Irish members and Messrs. Bradlaugh, Briggs, Broadhurst, Ashton W. Dilke, Sir Wilfred Lamson, Labouchere, Charles McLaren, and Whalley. The majority included four Irish members. Mr. Parnell declined to have anything to do with the resolution.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Labouchere gave notice that early in the next session he would call attention to the legislative relations of the Lords and Commons and move a resolution on the subject. Mr. Arnold (Liberal) will move, on going into Committee on the Appropriation Bill, that the rejection by the House of Lords of a measure greatly promoting the welfare of Ireland has gravely increased the difficulties of the Executive, and endangered the grant of money for the expenses of the State. Mr. Parnell gave notice of a motion for tacking the Registration bill to the Appropriation bill. The Marquis of Hartington suggested that it would be better to move a resolution remonstrating against the rejection by the House of Lords of the Registration bill. To this Mr. Parnell assented.

The House of Commons to-night rejected the amendments made by the House of Lords to the Employers' Liability bill, but consented, by a vote of 72 to 33, to limit the operation of the bill to seven years.

The House passed the Census bill. A motion that the census indicate religious persuasion was energetically opposed by Mr. John Bright, and was rejected.

Lord Hartington, later on, announced that he could not accept the terms of the resolution which Mr. Parnell had framed, remonstrating against the rejection of the Registration bill by the Lords. The following is the resolution: "That the action of the Lords is strongly condemnable as injurious to the interests of the Irish people, and tends to strengthen their belief in the hopelessness of looking to the imperial Parliament for the redress of their grievances." Mr. Parnell, in consequence of Lord Hartington's refusal to accept his resolution, is expected to revert to his plan of proposing to tack the clauses of the Registration bill to the Appropriation bill.

Mr. Thomas Power O'Connor will preside at an Irish demonstration against the House of Lords, in Hyde Park, next Sunday. A number of Irish members of the House of Commons has promised to participate in the proceedings. The Board of Works has refused permission for the erection of a platform in the park.

The *Times*, in a leading article, says: "It is much to be regretted that the House of Lords should have rejected the bill for the registration of voters in Ireland. It was a waste of their power. When struggles can be foreseen on matters of great moment, it is imprudent to provoke ill feeling over trifles. The bill provided facilities for the registration of voters in Ireland, which was identical, in the main, with those existing in England, and the House of Lords might wisely have assented to it, as dealing with a matter peculiarly within the province of the lower House."

The Ennis branch of the Land League is organizing a monster meeting for the 19th inst. Messrs. Parnell, O'Shea, Finnigan, Biggar, Barry, and O'Gorman Mahon will be asked to attend. The various branches of the league throughout the country will be represented.

The "fourth party," as those Conservative members of the House of Commons are called, who, sitting below the gangway, have opposed the Government independently of the regular party leaders, intend to celebrate their proceedings by a banquet, to which they have invited Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Home Secretary; Mr. Henry Labouchere, (Liberal,) member for Northampton, and Sir Henry James, Attorney-General.

The House of Lords this evening passed the Savings Banks bill, the bill in relation to the loading of grain cargoes, and the Hares and Rabbits bill.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—In the House of Lords last night, Earl Spencer, Lord President of the Council, stated that there were symptoms of splenic apoplexy in three carcases of cattle which had lately arrived from the United States. As it was suspected that this might be Texan fever, the authorities at the different ports have been cautioned to destroy the carcases whenever Texan fever is found in a cargo. As all American cattle were slaughtered at the port of landing, there was no danger of British herds being infected.

It is stated that Mr. Parnell will move in the next session of Parliament an amnesty for Irish political exiles.

The *Daily News* announces that the Government has arranged that Mr. Parnell's resolution of remonstrance against the action of the House of Lords be discussed this afternoon.

THE ARMIES IN AFGHANISTAN.

GEN. ROBERTS PREPARING TO ATTACK AYOOB KHAN—AFFAIRS AT KABUL.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The Viceroy of India telegraphs that Gen. Stewart's rear guard arrived at Dacia on Wednesday, (yesterday.) The reports from Kabul say that all is well there. The Ameer is assiduous in personally conducting public business. Trade is reviving, and goods are arriving from Jalalabad. Col. St. John reports that Ayoob Khan's force consists of 4,000 regulars, four regiments of Ghazis, whereof one-third have fire-arms, 2,000 cavalry, and 25 guns. Ayoob Khan has written to Gen. Roberts an apologetic letter, saying he was forced to fight. Gen. Roberts replied that he (Ayoob Khan) must surrender unconditionally.

The Marquis of Hartington, Secretary for India, will to-morrow receive a deputation to present a memorial in favor of the permanent occupation of Kandahar.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Gen. Roberts telegraphed from Kandahar on Tuesday as follows: "The enemy are said to be in considerable force at Maara, but the hills between Kandahar and the Argandab completely command their position. I have only been able to ascertain that Babiwallkotal and one or two other points on the hills are held in great strength and are being actively fortified. I am making reconnoissances, and soon hope to be sufficiently acquainted with affairs to enable me to arrange for an attack. The troops and horses are in good condition. Reconstruction of the telegraph to India commences to-morrow. Gen. Phayre is probably now on this side of Kojak, through communication will soon be re-established."

FORCING JESUITS FROM FRANCE.

THE MINISTRY AND THE LETTER OF THE RELIGIOUS CONGREGATIONS.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The *République Française* says: "We decline to believe that the Ministry can have anything to do with the letter of the religious congregations. The Ministry must know that the Chamber of Deputies would never pardon them for not giving this impudent declaration the answer it deserves, namely, a prompt and energetic execution of the decrees." The *République Française* expresses the conviction that M. Constans, Minister of Public Worship, will act up to this expectation.

A Paris dispatch says: "It is remarked that M. Constans has lately been much with M. Gambetta, President of the Chamber of Deputies, as has also M. Lepère, whose dissent from the views of Premier de Freycinet is noticed."

PARIS, Sept. 2.—The *Français* reports that the proposed letter of the religious congregations was drafted by the Vatican, in accordance with a desire expressed by Premier de Freycinet to the Papal Nuncio, and that the document has been approved by several French Bishops and by M. de Freycinet, and has been accepted by about 50 superiors of congregations.

The *Temps* declares that the Alsatian Jesuits in the Rue Lafayette will be expelled like the others.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—A Paris correspondent telegraphs that the assertions that certain religious orders, despite the commands of the Pope, refuse to sign the proposed letter are untrue. In the event of refusals the Government would immediately enforce the decrees.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

BERNE, Sept. 2.—The American killed by the overturning of the diligence at Schuls was Edward Bearing, of New-York. He was seated on top of the diligence when the accident happened, and was frightfully crushed. A check for £500 on a London bank, payable to the order of the American Legation, was found on his person. Bearing was a young student. The accident was caused by the horses shying at a wagon, and the diligence was thrown into a ravine. The body has already been buried.

ROME, Sept. 2.—In consequence of the mediation of Italy, France, and England, the Governments of Chili and Peru have opened negotiations.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—A dispatch from Copenhagen says the Bernhardt incident has resulted in the definite recall of Baron Magnus, the German Minister to Denmark, and Baron Kidlen Waechter has been appointed Charge d'Affaires.

A Berlin dispatch says: "The Emperor William's address to the soldiers of the German Army, on the occasion of the anniversary of the battle of Sedan to-day, though not perhaps intended to do so, cannot fail to convey a deep significance to the rulers of Europe."

DRESDEN, Sept. 2.—A statue of Germania was unveiled here yesterday. It was erected as a memorial of the share taken by the Saxon Army in the war of 1870. King Albert, Queen Caroline, Count Herbert Von Bismarck, Prince Milan of Servia, and the French and American diplomatic representatives were present.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says: "Gen. Skobeleff has advanced his base to Merv, which is strongly entrenched, and will be reinforced with five companies of infantry. Gen. Skobeleff, himself, with a reconnoitring column is pushing beyond Geok-Tepe. He intends to form an advance post midway between there and Merv. Operations will be suspended for a month or six weeks during the present hot season. Gen. Skobeleff will then establish himself at this post, where he will remain all Winter."

A Cape Town dispatch dated Aug. 2, says: "The news from Basuto-land is again disquieting. The loyalists are imploring protection. If matters do not settle the colonial force must enter the country."

A Paris dispatch says the Sedan proclamation of the German Emperor is doubtless in reply to M. Gambetta's speech at Cherbourg.

TERRIBLE DISASTERS ABROAD.

MADRID, Sept. 2.—A wooden bridge over the River Ebro, near Logrono, fell to-day while a battalion of troops was crossing. One Captain, three Lieutenants, and 64 men were drowned.

LATER.—Seventy-nine persons are known to have been drowned by the breaking down of the bridge over the Ebro. It is feared the full extent of the loss of life has not yet been ascertained.

LONDON, Sept.

THE LOTTERY CONCLUDED

DEMOCRATIC FACTIONS DIVIDING
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

RESULT OF THE CONVENTION NOMINATIONS

TAMMANY AND ANTI-TAMMANY—THEIR TICKETS GIVEN TO KANE.

DISTRICTS SELECTED.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

THE NEW JERSEY DISTRICT—OTHER CANDIDATES.

THE NEW JOHN HILL NOMINATED IN THE SECOND DISTRICT.

PATERSON, Sept. 1.—The Democratic Congressional Convention met in Grace-street Market Hall this morning. The Committee on Credentials reported a report of the State Committee's action in the contested cases, which was adopted. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the name of Mr. Daniel Dougherty, of Paterson, for Chairman, and he was elected. Mr. Dougherty, on taking the chair, said that the Democracy of the State had been defeated by fraud, and that the Democracy of Passaic County would not be satisfied with anything less than the nomination of Mr. Hill. He was in favor of the Democracy of the State nominating Mr. Hill for Governor, and he would support him

NEW PUBLICATIONS

PARTY.

HISTORICAL OF DEMOCRAT. A Retrospect. With Reasons for Not Voting the Ticket of 1880. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

This volume of the Half-hour Series contains a historical sketch of the two great political parties into which the Nation is divided, and a statement of some obvious considerations for practical guidance. It is addressed especially to the young man who will, in a few weeks, exercise for the first time their privilege as citizens of taking part in a Presidential election. The census which is being taken this year will, it may be estimated, exhibit a total population for the United States nearly approaching 50,000,000, of whom about one-half are males. Statistical tables show that the number of males who in any one year will become 21 years of age is about 2 per cent. of the whole number, and in this case about 500,000, or in four years 2,000,000.

In the approaching election there will be but two questions of sufficient importance to merit discussion. Passing over the question of the relative qualification of the candidates, the author proceeds at once to inquire what are the issues presented by the two contending parties. In the absence of any express and emphatic declaration to the contrary, he assumes that each party still asserts and maintains the principles of which it lately has been the champion. What part, then, have these parties played in recent history? What has each achieved? What has each sought? The Democratic Party dates back to a birth as early, probably, as that of the most venerable of its votaries who will this year record their fidelity to it. The present Republican Party first sprang into full national existence in the years which witnessed the birth of the young generation whose suffrages it now for the first time invites.

The struggle which accompanied our independence of Great Britain had left, not a homogeneous and consolidated Nation, but a confederacy just formed out of distinct States of various origin, differing in religion and characteristics of their people. The determination out of this diverse material to establish a more perfect union was the controlling thought of the delegates who came together from the several States to frame the Constitution of the United States. One of the greatest discrepancies which they were called upon to reconcile was that of slavery. This was a legacy bequeathed to all her colonies by their late maternal Government. The words slavery or slave are nowhere used in the Constitution. So conscious were its authors of its incongruity with the instrument they were framing that they abstained from mentioning even its name. The Constitution recognized slavery as existing; it neither protected nor prohibited it. But beyond the areas which the original States themselves occupied was an extensive territory appertaining to them. This had been claimed by certain of the States to be, not the common property of the confederation, but the special possession of some of them, as having been previously their several property. But the separate claim was resisted, and Virginia, through Mr. Jefferson, set the example, in 1784, of ceding to the United States her claim to the extensive territory north-west of the Ohio. An ordinance was reported in the Continental Congress in 1787, providing that there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory. It was adopted by the unanimous vote of every State of the Union. But when later the other Southern States, claiming separate territorial possessions came to cede them to the United States, they did so with the proviso that slavery should not be excluded. Thus, Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi, as well as Kentucky, became slave States. In 1803 the Territory of Louisiana was acquired by purchase from France, and the southern part was a few years later admitted without much opposition as a slave State. In 1819 the portion next adjoining on the north was organized as a territory, without prohibition of slavery under the name of Arkansas. The inhabitants of the region still further to the north, and embracing the confluence of the River Missouri with the Mississippi, had already in the previous year applied for admission as the State of Missouri, but upon the opponents of the extension of slavery endeavoring to amend the bill for its admission by a prohibition of slavery, the measure failed. It was again introduced, and the contest upon the question of the restriction of slavery was the warmest that had yet been witnessed. In 1845 Florida, originally settled under Spanish slavery laws, acquired by purchase from Spain, was admitted as a State with slavery. In the same year the great tract, Texas, was annexed, and shortly after a portion of this territory, against the vigorous protest from the North, was admitted as a slave State. In 1850 New-Mexico and Utah were organized as Territories without prohibition of slavery. Thus in 63 years from the adoption of the Constitution the number of slave States had swollen from 6 in 1787 to 16 in 1850, and the number of slaves from 650,000 to 3,204,000. Northern votes both in the Senate and in the House had always assisted to carry the pro-slavery measures. These votes were prompted partly by interested motives, and were partly, doubtless, the result of conviction. Devotion to the Union and to the Constitution as its covenant, was the sentiment that lay deepest in the heart of the good citizen. Even the odious Fugitive Slave law of 1850, which brought the question of slavery home to the door of every Northern man, had its basis in a clause of the Constitution. And there was another strong incentive to concession. Washington, in his Farewell Address, profoundly conscious of the latent elements of discord in the Union, and solicitous to avert, if possible, an open rupture, solemnly impressed upon his countrymen the duty of mutual forbearance and concession. The Northern votes which extended the area and strengthened the advance of slavery were obtained from both the existing parties. Some of the most signal instances of Northern subservience in Southern dictation were offered by Whig statesmen. The compromise measures of 1850, which yielded so much and aggravated little, were proposed by Clay and supported by the Whig President Fillmore and by the Whig leader Webster. But now we come to a period when the protection and furtherance of slavery became the exclusive office of one party, which embraced it as its leading dogma and made itself its champion to the death. Under the shock of the compromises of 1850 the Whig Party lost its supremacy. The Democratic Party succeeded by a triumphant majority to power, with a President and Cabinet pledged to the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave law. The Whig Party, which had been the principal competitor of the Democratic Party, which, however, was again triumphant in the election of Buchanan. For four years more the contest in Kansas engrossed public attention, confronting the North in its purpose to resist the further aggression of a power which had shown itself unscrupulous as to the means by which it sought to attain its ends. To the credit of the Democratic Party it is to be recorded that a portion of it is pursued to follow the Administration and the more violent wing in the extreme measures of coercing Kansas into submission to slavery, and, under the leadership of Douglas, was willing to admit that by the act of squatter sovereignty Kansas should be entitled to be a free State. In 1860 new questions was the sole issue, and the opposing sections were pitted against each other in two Presidential lines. The Northern States voted for Mr. Lincoln; the Southern States voted for the various Democratic candidates, Breckinridge, Douglas, Bell, and Everett. And, had the entire non-Republican vote been concentrated upon one candidate, Lincoln would still have been elected by a majority of the Electoral vote. When, then, the secession of the Southern States from the Union, the issue of the conflict of arms which followed, and the results of the civil war is too familiar to be recapitulated.

This story of the past is not given to irritate old sores, or to revive a feud now obsolete, but to show the true character of the two great parties of the country. The attitudes of the two parties are now fixed, the records of their past are irrevocable, by which it will be judged. The North is no longer to be frightened by the cry of disunion, which has lost its terrors. It is no longer to be cajoled by the specious plea that the Democratic Party of to-day is not responsible for the acts of the Democratic Party of yesterday. The Democratic Party of to-day is the Democratic Party of yesterday, with the same principles, the same policy, the same objects, the same methods, the same leaders, the same allies, the same aims. It is the same Democratic Party which, in the words of Mr. Lincoln, "has never enacted any other principle than that of the most narrow selfishness, and which, in spite of its claim to be conservative, has never advocated any principle which was not destructive." It is the same Democratic Party which, in the words of Mr. Seward, "has always been the party of conspiracy, treason, and rebellion, in the history of the Democratic Party."

The first object of attack was the territory of Kansas and Nebraska. For years, both on the floors of Congress and on the Kansas border, the contest raged, absorbing the attention of the entire country. Those who had hitherto been indifferent were forced to take sides upon it as the leading national question of the hour. Now it was that the sympathies and convictions of the North became crystallized into a determined purpose that the Nation as a whole should not be responsible for the further extension of the system. Hence the Republican Party of 1856, which, beginning was in 1854, succeeds the Free-Soil Party, to which it succeeded, dated from 1848. In the election of 1856 the new party was the principal competitor of the Democratic Party, which, however, was again triumphant in the election of Buchanan. For four years more the contest in Kansas engrossed public attention, confronting the North in its purpose to resist the further aggression of a power which had shown itself unscrupulous as to the means by which it sought to attain its ends. To the credit of the Democratic Party it is to be recorded that a portion of it is pursued to follow the Administration and the more violent wing in the extreme measures of coercing Kansas into submission to slavery, and, under the leadership of Douglas, was willing to admit that by the act of squatter sovereignty Kansas should be entitled to be a free State. In 1860 new questions were

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 3, 1880.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. JAMES A. GARFIELD,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. CHESTER A. ARTHUR,

OF NEW-YORK.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Grim Goblin.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—Hazel Kirke.
DALY'S THEATRE—Tioth.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—Around the World in 80 Days.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—Two Nights in Rome.
PARK THEATRE—Edgewood Folks.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—The Tourists.
METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL—Concert.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—New Evangeline.
THEATRE COMIQUE—Mulligan Guard Picnic.
STANDARD THEATRE—A Golden Game.
BIJOU OPERA-HOUSE—Drama.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Madrigals, &c.
THE AQUARIUM—Pinafore—Trial by Jury.
MASONIC TEMPLE—Drawing-Room Entertainment.
GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—Our Mother-in-Law.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2 00
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum.....2 50
The Weekly Times, per annum.....1 00

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Paris Office of The Times—Bureau of The *Parisian*, No. 9 Rue Scribe.
The Times is on sale in London at No. 440 Strand, W. C., by Henry F. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Stevens's, No. 4 Trafalgar-square.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, lower barometer, stationary or higher temperature, southerly winds, clear or partly cloudy weather, followed by increasing cloudiness and possibly local rains.

There was another drawing at the Westminster Hotel last night in the interests of home rule and Democratic harmony. Irving Hall had, on the whole, the best of the lottery, though the net result of the business is that each faction will have the naming of candidates in two Democratic districts, Irving Hall having the doubtful privilege of naming candidates in the Republican districts now represented by Messrs. McCook and Morton. Tammany Hall will have to provide an opponent to Mr. Einstein in the Seventh District, and Mr. Orlando B. Potter seems to be ready to furnish a contribution large enough to secure his selection for that honor. It is presumed that the lottery system, which has proved such a marked success in settling disputes over the Assembly and Congressional nominations, will be again resorted to for the adjustment of the vexed question of City and County nominations. Some ingenuity will, however, be required to fix the comparative value of the prizes to be drawn for by the County conference. Is the Mayoralty to be considered equal to the Register and two Judgeships, and are the Aldermen to be raffled for on equal terms? The settlement of these and other embarrassing questions will be looked for with interest by those who regard the political sweepstakes system as a device of equal excellence and efficacy.

It is instructive to hear that the proceedings of the rather unsavory crowd of politicians who are parceling out among themselves the Legislative offices of this City somewhat after the fashion adopted by them in "shaking" for drinks, involve, not only the termination of Democratic feuds in this State, but possess the potentiality and the promise of Democratic victory in the State and Nation. It is just possible that there are certain elements, even in New-York Democracy, which will enter a decided protest against having their political action settled for them by a set of rum-shop politicians drawing lots between drinks in a hotel parlor. If the party be entirely destitute of the character or independence needed to resent this sort of management, then it is a decidedly more contemptible and dangerous party than the most virulent of its opponents has ever painted it. The tactics of the New-York rough are just as unlikely to do any substantial service to the Democracy in such a campaign as this as the policy of the Southern ruffian. A party solidity born of an open and shameless gamble for offices is as much a direct menace to the progressive civilization with which the great audacity of this country feels itself identified as is the other solidity which depends on the nullification by fraud and force of the principles of American freedom.

The story of the conviction and the imprisonment of W. L. Sparkes in a South Carolina jail, as told in our Washington dispatches, is a striking one. Sparkes and his brother Rufus were employed against the "moonshiners," headed by the notorious Redmond. In a raid against the outlaws, Rufus was killed, and his brother, for having attempted to defend himself by force of arms, was arrested for assault. Rescued from the State authorities by the United States courts, Sparkes was again charged with crime, this time the alleged offense being the larceny of a silver watch, valued at $8, from a negro. Of course, he was convicted, as the job was already prepared for this purpose in the State courts. Sentenced to three years' imprisonment, Sparkes has served two years, but has just now been pardoned and restored to liberty. During all this time the authorities of South Carolina have taken no steps to discover the slayer of Rufus Sparkes, or to establish the facts in the case. But, with great promptitude the revenue officer who was convicted on notoriously insufficient evidence of a petty crime, is sent to prison, and loaded with a ball and chain. This is one of the ways by which the laws of the Republic are defied and nullified in a State whose public opinion is hostile to obedience to the statutes.

The rather contemptuous way in which the resolution reflecting on the House of Lords as now constituted was disposed of in the House of Commons can hardly be regarded as a fair measure of the dissatisfaction which the recent course of the spiritual and temporal peers has engendered. Following close upon the rejection of the debatable Irish Compensation bill on grounds very remotely affecting its merits, has come the defeat of the perfectly unexceptionable bill providing for the registration of Irish voters and the mangling of a much-needed piece of legislation defining the responsibility of employers to their servants, and to the public for loss or injury caused by the negligence or incapacity of those in their employ. However little impression two or three Irish Home Rulers and English Radicals may make upon a body not disposed to take its cue for great constitutional changes from such a quarter, the House of Lords has of late invited attention to the selfish and opinionated narrowness of its legislative methods with a frequency which has left an impression not at all favorable to its continued existence. The nucleus of an advanced Liberal party, two of whose principles will certainly be the abolition of hereditary legislators and the creation of equal electoral districts, is already sufficiently large to give promise of very sweeping political changes in England during the next ten years.

SECTIONALISM.

In several recent Democratic conventions the Chairmen have ventured to congratulate the members that they belonged to a party which was organized in every State in the Union. We do not believe that in most cases the authors of this remarkable sentiment really know what is the significance of what they appear to think is something to be very proud of. Either they are too young to remember, or else they do not think that their hearers will remember, when it was that boasts of this kind originated in the Democratic Party. But there are many men living who do remember it with shame and indignation. It was during that dark and disgraceful period before the war, when the Democratic Party was the party of slavery, when its leaders in the North bowed in mean submission to the dictates of Davis and Benjamin and Slidell; when the terrible crime and evil of slavery found no Democrat bold enough or honest enough to raise his voice against it. Then it was, when no man who did not belong to this ignoble party could live in the slaveholding States, when the pistol and the bowie-knife were the simple weapons of Democratic supremacy in the South, that the Democratic speakers and writers in the North, glorying in their shame, ventured to boast that theirs only was the party of the Union, because in a wide section of the Union theirs was the only one that was allowed to exist. At that time the crack of the slave-driver's whip was heard in every Democratic convention. A despotism as absolute as that of Russia, and infinitely more contemptible, reigned everywhere throughout the South and everywhere in the North that the Democratic Party was found in numbers sufficient to yield it a footing. Free speech and a free press were as unknown south of Mason and Dixon's line as in the heart of Persia, and in our Northern cities they existed only where the Democratic Party was not strong enough to put them down. They are yet young men who can remember when the man or the woman who dared in public to say that slavery was wrong and should be abolished was exposed to insult and outrage in the City of New-York, and in many other cities to the peril of life. If there were any manliness left in the Democratic leaders; if they had learned never so poorly the lesson of our great war; if they had any real love for the principles of equality and justice which underlie our system of government, they would blush to recall the time when their party was the abject tool of a miserable, vulgar, and disgusting tyranny.

They would see, also, that their boast of to-day is identical in meaning, in spirit, and in the circumstances which give rise to it with that which Democrats made twenty or thirty years ago. Now, as then, there are States in which none but Democrats can form an active political organization. Now, as then, it is the white Democrats of the South, bent on establishing their absolute mastery over the communities in which they live, who suppress all opposition. Now, as then, the rights of manhood and the more specific rights recognized by the Constitution are violated without scruple by a faction of passionate men, for the most part ignorant and untrained in the practice of the virtues of civil life. But the crime against freedom which is involved in the state of things to-day is even more striking and less excusable than it was a quarter of a century since. Then the Southern Democrats were living with slavery. They had inherited it and had not founded it. They saw no way of getting rid of it had they wished to do so, and knew not how to exist without it. It was the basis of Southern society. The defense of it became the shibboleth by which the true friend of the South was recognized. Free speech was morally impossible where slavery existed, for the property in slaves was property in sentient beings with brains and hearts, capable of being aroused to insurrection, and of overthrowing not only the fabric of the society of which they formed the groundwork, but the home of every member of that society. A tyranny as severe, as unscrupulous, as pervading, and as outrageous as slavery itself was a condition to the existence of the South as it then was.

But now slavery has been destroyed. The slaves are free, and in the main are perfectly orderly, quiet, and respectful of the rights of others. No insurrection, nor anything resembling one, is to be feared. Yet the same class which maintained the tyranny of the past maintains a like tyranny now, though on a smaller scale, and the same party in the North which boasted that it was allowed to exist in the South when existence was purchased by silence or subserviency as to slavery, makes a like boast now when an equally shameful price is to be paid. And now, as then, with peculiar impudence and sophistry, the party which is suppressed in a certain section because it sustains the principles of the Constitution is sneered at as sectional, while the party which tamely acknowledges the gravest violation of those principles in that section arrogates to itself a national character. It is, perhaps, not to be regretted that the old issue between this sort of sectionalism and this kind of nationalism is again raised. It would have been better for the country if the costly lessons of the war had been better learned, and there had been no possibility of such gross perversion of ideas. But since there is such a perversion actually displayed, the country will have another opportunity of deciding between the true and the false, and the more the issue is pressed by the Democrats the more sure and lasting the decision will be.

LIFE INSURANCE SALARIES.

At the end of 1879 there were thirty-two life insurance companies in this State and transacting business; now the number (omitting two of insignificant size) is only ten. More than a year ago we showed that not only had the salary account in those companies failed to decrease, but that it had actually increased, so that the smaller business of 1877 was done at a larger salary cost, both relatively and absolutely, than the larger business of 1872. The following is a concise comparison of three years, in case of the ten companies combined, as respects insurance issued, income received, and salaries paid, the latter including only what is reported as paid in the home office, ("for salaries of and other compensation of officers and other office employes,") and not including salaries and traveling expenses of agents, or fees to medical examiners:

	1872.	1877.	1879.
Insurance issued	$161,053,600	$84,712,600	$98,984,800
Income received	43,634,000	43,654,000	40,923,000
Salaries paid	910,300	1,151,800	937,900

Comparing 1879 with 1877, there appears a decrease in salaries, but a decrease in income almost equaling the increase in insurance issued; but, comparing 1879 with 1872, it appears that the new business done in the latter was little more than one-half as much as in the former, while the salary account was larger. It is true that there is no necessary close relation between salary account and new business done, and so we make a further comparison, thus:

	1872.	1879.
Number of policies issued	55,458	33,141
Amount of policies issued	$161,053,600	$98,984,800
Number of policies terminated	27,588	29,923
Amount of policies terminated	$109,895,300	$98,368,400
Number of policies handled	93,046	63,064
Amount of policies handled	$270,948,900	$177,808,200
Number of policies outstanding at end of year	265,600	233,461
Amount of policies outstanding at end of year	$737,781,600	$725,158,200

In respect to business of all sorts done and to insurance left outstanding, (except in the number of policies,) there was a retrogression in 1879 as compared with 1872, and nothing appears by way of justifying the increase in salary account. The following compares in detail the salaries of 1879 with those of 1872, with their ratio to income and to insurance issued in each year:

	1872.			1879.		
	Amount.	Ratio to Inc.	Ratio to Ins.	Amount.	Ratio to Inc.	Ratio to Ins.
Brooklyn	$25,915	5.5	0.7	$19,586	5.9	2.1
Equitable	203,297	2.6	0.4	254,125	3.0	0.9
Germania	62,193	3.4	1.5	64,959	3.4	1.7
Home	33,145	3.7	1.6	25,342	3.4	2.0
Manhattan	61,949	3.9	1.3	51,133	3.8	1.6
Metropolitan	21,453	4.3	0.3	13,065	4.9	4.4
Mutual	268,709	1.5	0.7	238,899	1.4	0.8
New-York	120,489	1.7	0.5	183,991	2.8	1.1
United States	23,744	2.5	0.4	45,088	4.9	1.8
Washington	41,259	3.4	0.7	49,819	3.4	1.4
Total	$916,300			$967,970		

Five of the ten companies show an absolute increase in salaries; five also show increase in ratio of salaries to income, and three more show no decrease; all but one show an increase in the ratio to insurance issued. The following compares the commissions paid (commuted commissions included) for 1872, 1877, and 1879:

	1872.	1877.	1879.
Brooklyn	$69,553	$38,705	$14,404
Equitable	611,074	257,445	401,035
Germania	139,773	110,716	106,025
Home	68,598	47,041	26,167
Manhattan	175,830	109,597	82,900
Metropolitan	69,739	70,834	29,971
Mutual	627,403	603,901	603,943
New-York	433,899	258,861	290,295
United States	83,039	159,397	73,150
Washington	86,323	80,484	74,254
Total	$2,409,230	$1,980,971	$2,981,845

This shows increase in 1879 over 1877, but a decrease for 1872. The object of introducing the item of commissions, however, is to compare their ratio to total expenses with that of salaries, as follows:

	Ratio, to Total Expenses, of					
	Commissions.			Salaries.		
	1872.	1877.	1879.	1872.	1877.	1879.
Brooklyn	39.46	28.81	13.21	14.81	17.45	19.80
Equitable	44.91	30.97	21.60	16.86	21.21	30.08
Germania	49.86	37.76	30.68	21.60	21.67	29.79
Home	45.05	39.68	28.15	25.09	23.30	21.47
Manhattan	58.69	35.46	34.61	20.64	24.96	18.15
Metropolitan	61.76	39.84	27.03	27.86	18.28	21.33
Mutual	49.40	36.80	33.06	19.83	23.77	11.79
New-York	43.26	34.77	22.15	14.37	17.47	17.68
United States	30.21	43.28	28.87	16.05	16.48	21.16
Washington	39.30	38.44	32.58	19.46	23.05	20.75

In every instance the proportion of commissions to total expenses was smaller in 1879 than in 1872; in seven of the ten companies it was also smaller than in 1877. As to salaries, their proportion in total expenses was larger than in 1872, in six companies, and also in five was larger than in 1877. All these comparisons agree in one conclusion: that a decreased business, judged either by income received or by insurance handled, is done at an increased salary cost. Moreover, the above is the mildest way of putting the comparison between years. For, if to the "salaries and other compensation of officers and other office employes" are added similar items of a fixed character—medical examiners' fees, and, sometimes, law expenses, and salaries, and traveling expenses of agents—we find an almost unbroken increase since 1872. Six of the ten companies show a larger total on this account in 1879 than in 1872, and four show more than in 1877; in case of six, 1879 was the minimum year of the seven since 1871 in this respect. Obviously, medical expenses at least should vary somewhat with the amount of business done; hence, as there was a retrogression in new business until 1879, and in that year the insurance issued by the ten companies was not quite 55 per cent. of what it was in 1872, an increase in the cost of the medical gentlemen, or in that of the legal attachés, or in that of the agents and their regulators, who draw salaries and do traveling, does not appear natural, and cannot be used to break the force of the other unnatural fact of more personal cost for smaller business, especially as commissions recognize the fitness of things by being less than in 1872. Agents' commissions, at least, are not larger for the smaller business.

Into the many mysteries of the accounts as reported and published we do not attempt groping on this occasion. "The salaries and other compensation"—why, on any defensible ground, any "other compensation?"—are evidently not graded by the rules which men follow in distributing the proceeds of their own industry. It has been charged, for instance, that $181,000, paid as bonuses to officers in one company during four years, was entered on the books as dividends; the President of another has admitted receiving $93,000 salary and $168,000 extra compensation in 18 years; the plea has been that the bonus practice—originated as an acknowledgment of the zeal, fidelity, success, &c., of the recipients, but rapidly tapering away after it came down to where the clerks stand—was soon abandoned, because it excited comment and misunderstanding. In other words, "It was right, and we felt it to be so; but the public would not see it so, and we abandoned it as inexpedient."

Yet, to assume that the "other compensation" does not linger still, in some "other" form, would be unsafe. But whatever is just to have done at all can be and should be done openly; accounts which have concealments and evasions are proof that their makers have done what they would rather hide than have to justify. It is time the body of policy-holders began to care more about, and insist upon knowing more of, their own affairs.

"A FREE BALLOT!"

It is not in the nature of things that the liberty of the individual, within the bounds of law, can be forever suppressed. In one way or another, oppression and tyranny are finally overthrown. The Southern Democratic leaders do not appear to understand this. Or, if they do, they are determined to make the best of their present opportunities. They can pervert popular judgment now. The next generation may take care of itself. But it is not likely that the swashbucklers who control the solid South give a thought to the innate viciousness of their cause. This besotted ignorance of the first principles of popular government is the result of years of training in the school of American slavery. We should not judge with harshness a people brought up to consider that their political rights were superior to the rights of everybody else. They regard the cause of the Democratic Party as the highest and hollest now in the hands of man. Any form of opposition thereto is born of the devil, and should be put down by force. For example: The Republicans of Abbeville County, S. C., issued a call the other day for a convention to choose delegates to the State Convention. This call was noticed by the local Democratic newspapers, which urged that Democrats should "be on hand" to watch the progress of affairs. How they did their duty may be learned from a dispatch to the Columbia *Register* of Aug. 28, which said that the Abbeville stores were closed, and that Democrats would attend the Republican convention. Later, an Abbeville dispatch to this same newspaper said: "The meeting was captured by Democrats. Col. Cothran, and Wallingford, an Elector on the Greenback ticket in Indiana, made speeches, and the Reds dispersed." The Charleston *News* says that this was "an amusing affair." It refers, with great good humor, to the dispersion of the Republican meeting by Democratic rowdies, and explains its mean opinion of the convention by saying that "only two delegates were white." Black men have no right to organize a political meeting in South Carolina. According to the *News*, (of Charleston, S. C.,) Col. Cothran, whoever he may be, "told the Reds that this is our country, and it shall remain ours." The chances are that Col. Cothran is a person who is making his living out of politics, and that he never owned a square foot of "this country" in his life.

"I will not harm thee," said a worthy Quaker, who had been annoyed by a dog, "but I will give thee a bad name." So saying, he raised a cry of "mad dog," and the animal was hunted to his death. On some such safe principle as this, ex-Gov. Perry, of South Carolina, writes thus to the Greenville (S. C.) *News*: "The poor, miserable, unprincipled white man who tries to restore the Radical Party to power in South Carolina should be socially ostracised and not even spoken to on the streets." And the Aiken (S. C.) *Journal*, in the same vein, says that "the first thing to be done is to reorganize the red shirt mounted clubs," if the wicked plans of the Republicans are to be frustrated. And the same paper adds: "Let every meeting, Democratic or Radical, be fully attended by them." This is fine: giving a dog a bad name and then hunting him to the death. The reason for this somewhat high-handed measure is given in another issue of the Aiken *Journal*, which says: "We have just gone through a long and exhaustive contest to decide who shall be the Democratic candidates for county officers at the coming election. 'Tis true that every man in the county is worn out, body and spirit, and that nobody feels like going into another heated contest." This is reasonable. What generous mind does not sympathize with a party worn out, body and spirit, by internal dissensions, and desirous only for peace? Therefore, the authority which made this complaint very naturally advised that the Republican meetings should be suppressed. Great vigilance, it was further declared, should be exercised, as "the negro is notoriously secret, and does everything at night, when the whites are asleep." The depravity of the negroes in holding unprincipled Republican meetings at night, when the red shirt mounted rifle clubs are locked in the arms of innocent slumber, must be apparent to even the meanest understanding. And there should be no hesitation in allowing a clear field to a political party which is wearied with its own internal commotions and desires peace. In this City, Tammany and Anti-Tammany have been engaged in a protracted contest which may leave them both in an enervated condition. How would it do for Mr. Kelly to say, "Now, boys, we have had a hard fight among ourselves. We cannot afford to waste our energies fighting the Republicans. If they attempt to hold meetings and make nominations, they must be suppressed, mobbed, and dispersed"?

The spirit of intolerance which pervades the South is exemplified in these few examples taken almost at random from our Democratic exchanges. It is impossible that any other state of things should exist in a country which has for generations been a law unto itself in every matter which has concerned its own apparent interest. The ignorant "Tar Heel" of North Carolina, who is making money in the business of illicit distilling of whisky, cannot possibly be made to understand that the officers of the Republic are other than simply his enemies, who are to be shot down whenever they attempt to interfere with his honest labors. Men who have been nurtured in the belief that a colored man is a chattel, destitute of political rights, do not see why a meeting of colored men, assembled for any purpose, should not be, on general principles, dispersed by force of arms. The white Democrats of the South, as a rule, have not a glimmer of perception of the equal rights of man. Their way is the only way, and any opposition is immoral, and must be destroyed by all means. If this were not so, we should not see respectable men like ex-Gov. Perry, or respectable newspapers like those from which we have quoted, calmly recommending offensive and violent measures for the extirpation of Republican voters in the South. They see no harm in this. It has always been their way. And it is this ignorant, besotted solid South which has once ruled the Republic with an iron hand and seeks to regain its rule.

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

The meeting of the American Association came to an end on Wednesday. The closing session was of remarkable interest, a number of exceptionally valuable papers being read by eminent Scientific Persons. Prof. A. M. Mayer gave an account of certain experiments with a fork recently made by him. He found that "the fork used vibrated 256 times in a second of time," and he exhibited a "tin plate" and a "table" made use of in connection with the fork. While this experiment gives us a new and startling conception of the skill of Scientific Persons in wielding the fork, it is to be regretted that the Professor did not mention what kind of a fork he had used in his experiments. Was it a dinner fork or a breakfast fork, and had it two, three, or four prongs? This is a very important matter. We may reasonably assume that if a Scientific Person's fork vibrates 256 times a second while he is eating breakfast, it will vibrate even more rapidly when he is eating dinner, and it is also probable that if he can make a heavy silver fork vibrate 256 times a second, he could greatly increase the vibrations of a light two-pronged steel fork. It is barely possible that Prof. Mayer touched upon these points, and that the reporter failed to notice them. If so, the reporter was an incompetent person, who was totally unable to measure the value of scientific facts.

The same distinguished Scientific Person discussed with great learning and ability the theory of shooting birds on the wing. He asserted that he once shot at the leading one of a flock of birds and killed the third bird behind it. This was a brilliant and unusual display of skill in scientific shooting. In most cases when a Scientific Person shoots at the leading bird of a flock, he either hits the dog or his shot lodges in the trunk of a tree. Prof. Mayer evidently shoots unusually well, and his skill is probably due to his novel and ingenious system of aiming at birds on the wing. He informed the members of the association that when he wishes to hit a flying bird he aims some distance in advance of the object. As is well known, the practice of ordinary sportsmen is to aim two or three feet behind the bird, so that if it suddenly turns back in its flight it may manage to run against the shot. The plan advocated by the Professor will startle people by its novelty, but there is reason to believe that it is in the main a good one.

Prof. C. H. Hitchcock read what is technically described as a "short note" on the "Occurrence of Tin" at Winslow, Me. Judging from all the reports of the paper which have been published, it was wholly unworthy of the occasion. Prof. Hitchcock omitted to say on what day and at what precise hour the tin occurred, whether any person was injured by the occurrence, and if so how many and of what ages and sexes, and whether the Police were present and made any arrests. We are left entirely in the dark as to whether the occurrence was a serious one, and whether it had been preceded by any threats, hard feelings, or language calculated to provoke a breach of the peace. All that we can learn is the bare fact that tin has occurred at Winslow, Me. The association should certainly have required Prof. Hitchcock to add a bill of particulars to his paper giving a thorough and minute account of the presumably painful occurrence.

Prof. William A. Rogers's paper "On the Probable Error of a Single Observation at Sea" dealt with a most interesting topic. The learned author has evidently been at sea himself, and has by personal experience learned the fact that most observations made during the first week of a sea voyage are liable to be erroneous. When a passenger is sea-sick, whether he is a Scientific Person or not, his observations concerning the folly of going to sea, the infamous nature of the food furnished by the steward, and the atrocious wickedness of the man who invented steam-ships are made without due consideration and under the influence of an excited state of the diaphragm, which renders him temporarily irresponsible. The "single observation" to which Prof. Rogers's paper referred is understood to have been that almost universal observation of the sea-sick man, "What a fool I was to leave dry land." He shows with great clearness and force that this observation is wholly erroneous, and that when the sea-sick man recovers he acknowledges it to be such. Persons about going to sea would do well to take a copy of this soothing and interesting paper with them to read in the intervals between successive paroxysms, with a view of calming their minds and hastening their recovery.

Among the most important papers read at the closing session was Mrs. Erminnie Smith's paper on the "Decline of Poker Among the American Indians." It showed careful research and unusual power of drawing interesting conclusions from irrelevant facts, but with its main conclusion much dissent will be found. Mrs. Smith asserts that the decline of poker among the Indians is due to the spread of Protestantism. Now, it is well established that poker is a purely Protestant game. It was invented in the United States, and was introduced into England by Gen. Schenck, who was sent abroad by the Government for that especial purpose. England and the United States are, beyond all controversy, Protestant countries—that is to say, countries in which the influence of Protestantism is supreme. In these countries only does poker flourish, and there is not a single Roman Catholic, Mohammedan, or pagan country in which the game is known.

Obviously, the spread of Protestantism among the Indians cannot be the cause of the decline of poker. The true cause is, undoubtedly, the remarkable increase in the value of poker hands which has been in slow progress during the last twenty years. As Prof. Harkness—who was present at the meeting of the association—well knows, the prevalence of four aces and straight flushes during the last expedition to observe the transit of Venus was eleven and three-quarter times greater than it was during the last preceding expedition. The Indians, stimulated by the frequency with which they have held fours and straight flushes, have recklessly bet their money and other valuables, and have lost them to post-traders. As a result, they have no longer the means with which to play, and the game has consequently declined. It is strange that Prof. Harkness did not join in the discussion which followed Mrs. Smith's paper and point out the mistaken nature of her conclusions.

The meeting of the American Association at Boston has been a very successful one, but the members, having satiated themselves with clams, expressed a preference for a pork locality as their next place of meeting. The association, therefore, adjourned to meet at Cincinnati, where the subject of pork will doubtless be adequately and impressively discussed next Summer.

The 3d of September, like the 18th of June and the 4th of July, seems to be one of those days which history has set apart for great occasions. On it occurred the two bloodiest of the countless massacres which have stained the annals of France. On it Napoleon received one of his severest defeats in 1813. On it the Czar Nicholas took a step which made the Crimean war a certainty, and the great convulsion that overthrew the Second Empire broke out in Paris. But its most romantic associations are those connected with Oliver Cromwell. It was the day of his birth and of several of his earlier successes. It was the day of his great victory over the Scots at Dunbar, and his crowning triumph over Charles II. at Worcester; and, as if to point more fully the tragic moral of the story, it was, also, the day of his death.

Aroos Khan, England's chief opponent in Afghanistan, is the second of the five sons of the late Ameer, Sheer Ali. Of these only himself and his eldest brother Yakoob, the ex-Ameer, now survive, two others having perished in battle and the third by disease. He has hitherto been little more than a ready tool in the hands of the crafty Yakoob. When the latter fled to Herat to head the rebellion of 1871, Aroos accompanied him, and used all his influence to rally the Heratees round his standard. Yakoob's reconciliation with his father subsequently recalled him to Kabul, but Aroos remained at Herat, where he has ever since maintained a kind of semi-regal state. He is still in the prime of life, though tending to corpulence, and of markedly unprepossessing appearance. His face shows the broad, heavy outline, low, receding forehead, and small, cunning eye of the genuine Asiatic despot, while the coarse lines of his thick-lipped mouth, though half-hidden by a huge black mustache, are specially unpleasing. He is said, however, to have more than once shown remarkable courage, and his popularity is undoubtedly great in Herat and the north-western Provinces generally.

The Catholics are not a whit behind the Mohammedans in their pilgrimages this year. The annual *hadj* to Mecca is so much a matter of course that it is only brought to mind when a cargo of the faithful is lost, as was recently reported—happily, falsely reported—by cable of the Joddan. Scarcely less the ripple created by this rumor died away, when the Duke of Norfolk, as head of the English Roman Catholics, announces the first nominally representative English pilgrimage to Lourdes, where the Virgin appeared to three peasant children 22 years ago. The official circular says that the pilgrimage, which begins on the 8th of September, is undertaken "in reparation to the immaculate Mother of God, and to implore her intercession with the sacred heart of her Son for the conversion of sinners, for the return of England and Scotland to the faith, and for France." Cardinal Manning and the Duke, bearing the banner of St. George, are expected to lead the pilgrims. There will be no lack of followers when a Duke and a Cardinal lead, and the pilgrimage bids fair to be a remarkable one. Not less remarkable, though in a different way, are the scenes at the shrine of Our Lady of Knock. Knock, it may be remembered, is the little Irish town where the apparition of the Virgin was seen to appear on the gable end of the chapel now nearly a year ago. Ever since then the belief in the miracle has steadily grown, until now the correspondences from that village would almost surpass belief were it not singularly unanimous. One writer declares that at the recent Festival of the Assumption certainly not less than 50,000 people were gathered about the chapel, and he gives reasons why he thinks that estimate a half too small. Knock is so insignificant a place, that to lodge such a multitude is out of the question, and so they form ranks of kneelers about the church, who pass the night singing, praying, and watching for a new sign, which they are ready to see in any such trifle as the flickering of a candle or a flash of lightning. Without any ill-natured sneers, which are equally easy and illiberal, it may be pointed out that the modern pilgrimage is scarcely worthy to be put on the same plane with those of old. Those were essentially devotional, but now no small share of the worshipers are in search, mainly of supernatural cures. And even when there is no such selfish motive, it is one thing to dress in coarse clothing and, staff in hand, painfully walk to the distant shrine, and quite another thing to participate in what resembles nothing else so much as a "personally conducted" pleasure tour, *with all the comforts of special trains, and abundant refreshment.* There are shrines in Mexico and Canada, but none, we believe, in the United States. In 1874, however, some 120 pilgrims went from this country to Lourdes.

As yet no pilgrimages have been made to Limerick, but the wonders lately seen there are both as strange and as well attested as any other ancient or modern miracle. Early in the evening of Sunday, the Feast of Our Blessed Lady, some two hundred inmates of the Orphanage of Mount St. Vincent left the convent to play in the grounds in front of the buildings. The weather was very pleasant, but occasionally there were both thunder and lightning, which the children were told would not hurt them if they prayed for protection to Our Lady of Succor. Accordingly they did so when the thunder came, and upon one of their number crying, "Oh, look there!" and pointing to a group of trees, the whole number saw in the air above them the figure of the Blessed Virgin. She seemed to rest on a cloud, supported by angels, who carried in their disengaged hands branches of some sort covered with foliage. She was robed in white, gathered at the waist with a blue sash; the infant Saviour was borne on her right arm, and a rosary hung from her left. So vivid was the image that the children, some of whom were well grown, were even able to declare that the beads of the rosary were white, and were strung at some distance from each other. That evening the apparition vanished before the children were able to summon the Sisters of the convent, but the next evening it came again. This time she was robed wholly in white, and was surrounded with silvery light, and one of the nuns also saw the strange vision. Various other members of the community, who did not see her, saw sights scarcely less strange. At sunset, it is declared, globes of light of brilliant hues came floating through the air, and some of them passed through the windows. And on another occasion, which is as late as the accounts extend, a statue of Our Blessed Lady was enveloped in a flood of light. As the statue is said to be inaccessibly situated on a wall 30 feet from the ground, and to front on an area of about one acre, which is so open that concealment of any apparatus is impossible, no explanation can readily be suggested, and the strange occurrence is best left without comment until further advices.

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

Col. Henry S. Fitch has been nominated for Representative in Congress by the Greenbackers of the First District of California.

The Republicans of the First District of Cattaraugus County have nominated Samuel H. Bradley, of Ocean, for Assembly.

Col. Rumsey has been nominated by the Republicans for Justice of the Supreme Court in the Seventh Judicial District of this State.

The Republicans of the two districts of Chautauqua County have nominated Albert B. Sheldon and Milton M. Fenner for the Assembly.

Gen. Robert Toombs is to take the stump in Georgia for Norwood, the bolting Democrats' candidate for Governor, and he predicts that he will be elected.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* predicts that Garfield and Arthur's majority in California will be at least 10,000, and says that it may be much higher with good, active work.

Ex-Gov. Hendricks says that Candidate English was at first inclined to run things all his own way, and refused advice, but during the last few days he has manifested a willingness to accept counsel.

Walter S. Westerman, who was nominated by the Democrats of Lenawee County, Mich., for Circuit Court Commissioner, has refused to accept, saying that he is not a Democrat, and cannot support the Democratic Party in this campaign.

The Trenton (N. J.) *Gazette* says that the Democrats of that State, in selecting George C. Ludlow as their candidate for Governor, have made the most unpopular nomination the party has had since the defeat of Gen. Runyon. That was in 1865.

The Rochester *Herald* prints a copy of an order issued by the President in his own handwriting Aug. 14 and reading: "It is represented to me that the Collector of Customs at Rochester is engaged in working for the nomination of the candidate for Congress in his district, and procuring those under him to do the same. Let him deny this or stop it."

The Republicans of California will open the campaign by a meeting in San Francisco on Saturday, 11th inst. The State Committee has issued an address in which it is said that the Republican Party of the State has never entered upon a campaign better united, more harmonious, or better able to successfully cope with its ancient and reckless opponent than it is now.

The Democrats are fond of prating of their alleged care of the ex-Union soldiers; the hollowness of their pretensions receives a fresh illustration in a letter which the Carlisle (Penn.) *Herald* publishes, and which was written only four months ago by Congressman

CAPT. BOUTELLE'S BATTLE

THE CONTEST IN THE FOURTH DISTRICT OF MAINE.

APOTHECARY LADD AND HIS SAVORY SUPPORTERS—THE STALWART REPUBLICANS AND THEIR CANDIDATE—MR. MILLIKEN'S CAMPAIGN AGAINST MURCH IN THE FIFTH.

BANGOR, Sept. 1.—The contest in this (the Fourth) Congressional district is sharper and more emphatically a trial of strength between the ideas that control the two parties than that in any other section of the State. This is attributable to the very aggressive and radical character of party leaders in the Penobscot Valley, and especially to the personal characteristics of the present campaign. It has been time out of mind a favorite fling of the Democratic Party leaders that Hannibal Hamlin carried the Republicans of Penobscot in his breeches pocket, and so highly has Mr. Hamlin been appreciated by his friends that nobody took exception to it. To this day nobody in this county or this district can so well rally the real, old-fashioned, free-soil Democratic Republicans, or call out so many of the young men as Mr. Hamlin. The stalwartness of his Republicanism comes down from the old stock, and it has engrafted itself upon all the new leaders throughout this district. Probably Capt. Boutelle didn't require much of "the old man's inspiration," for he is by nature aggressive and radical, but the veteran Senator has been a tower of strength to him as well as to all others. For 10 years the Senator and the Captain have fought together always the same unflinching battle, whether victory or defeat might be in view. Both are not only radical Republicans but radical hard-money men, admitting no compromise in their policy, but standing or falling by it. The Republicans of Penobscot County, therefore, very properly demanded Capt. Boutelle for Congress and for their leader, in the nature of successor to Senator Hamlin, who will retire from public life next Spring. The issue could not have been more distinctly drawn between the Republican Party and the Rag Baby-Bourbon combination than in his nomination, which the other two counties in the district readily conceded. Nor could the issue on the State tarceny of last year be more aggressively promoted, since Capt. Boutelle, again like Senator *Hamlin, was one of the earliest and most steadfast* fighting-mad assailants of that atrocious crime. His nomination was hailed by the Democrats with pretentious glee. It was true, as they alleged, that his stalwartness had made personal enemies and given excuse for some sore-heads to go out of the party whose robes had hung loosely upon them for a long time. But if the opposition laughed at all, they have since had occasion to think seriously about it. Capt. Boutelle has made a more vigorous and thorough canvass of this district than ever was made before, and, with the aid of Senator Blaine, Senator Hamlin, Senator Allison, George W. Carter, of Louisiana; William P. Frye, Eugene Hale, Gen. Goff, of West Virginia, and many of less fame, local and national, he will keep up a vigorous warfare until election day.

The issue is well joined; rather, it is more correct to say, the opposition is fitly represented by its leaders. If there is any man who can "fuse" conflicting ideas, that man is George W. Ladd, who now represents this district and wants to again. Pliable and easy tempered, possessed of no convictions, except in the negative, he has few personal enemies, and can ride the Bourbon hobby and dandle the rag baby at one and the same time. Dr. Ladd, whose title comes from his occupation as druggist many years ago, drew the Congressional prize in 1878 by reason of a Republican blunder. His predecessor was Mr. Llewellyn Powers, whose private character and public career did not entitle him to a re-election in the opinion of his own party, and Ladd unexpectedly slipped in. He began this campaign boastfully, affecting to ridicule Capt. Boutelle's assumption. He has become a wiser man. He has discovered that not even all who are satisfied with double riding in politics rejoice in spavined nags and muddy courses. Ladd was one of the most officious of the secret manipulators of the grand larceny last Fall; he boasted of the cunning iniquity too soon after election to save his "character," and in his canvass he has associated with him too many of the coperceners to admit of escape from the popular condemnation. Here are F. W. Hill, with several aliases; Joseph L. Smith, Fusion "Governor," who like Tilden, thinks that the brand of fraud in his forehead belongs to somebody else, and "Steph" Jennings, one of the worst of the outside conspirators, all running for the State Senate on Ladd's ticket. Here are John Power, convicted tabulator, and his companion, Dr. Parker, both with special reason to handle portable property of the State, as well as with ballots, and indorser Plaisted, and all the inferior State stealers, taking a most active part in "re-electing Ladd." As if this were not load of infamy enough for one district, the National Democratic Committee sent Chalmers, of Mississippi, and Fellows, of New-York, especially to "help" Ladd, and they are to be followed by equally fine specimens of Bourbonism from the same source. It is said. There *is no wonder that Ladd began to smell trouble,* and is now in a state of trepidation. He cried lustily for the resignation of a different character, knowing that his district was largely anti-Bourbon. Solon Chase came and stumped in the upper part, but Chase is a man of some sagacity, and as honest as it is possible for the godfather of the rag baby to be. He was encountered a few days ago out in the country, and did not conceal his chagrin. "I may as well go home," he said. What was the matter? "There is no heart in this campaign. My friends from the first have opposed fusion. When I talk with them now they say, 'We're bound to be cheated.' Cause why? The old Copperheads are warming into life, and the rebels are coming to the front." "Then you have lost hope of beating the Republicans, Mr. Chase?" "Not so much that as the doubt as to the end of this fusion. What is our party to gain by electing Hancock? That's what we've got to consider now." Where Solon is stumping now I know not, but it is with difficulty that he is held in the Fusion ranks, and his influence is against the combination. I believe that he has not helped Ladd.

The Fourth District is composed of the Counties of Penobscot, Piscataquis, and Aroostook. In 1876 Powers was elected to Congress by 12,826 votes to 10,690 for Donworth, Democrat. In 1878 these figures were almost exactly reversed, giving 10,026 for Powers and 13,021 for Ladd. Powers's condemnation being Ladd's gain. Ladd this year expected to gain something from Powers's sore-headedness over the scratching of two years ago. Some of Powers's relatives did go over early in the campaign; but "the cause" is too forlorn for man who anticipate a future, and Mr. Llewellyn Powers is now doing all he can for Boutelle, which I do not take into account largely. Last year, on the State ticket, these counties voted thus:

Counties.	Rep.	Dem.	Grbk.
Penobscot	7,587	1,059	4,601
Piscataquis	1,309	123	1,249
Aroostook	3,273	1,794	1,520
Total	12,169	3,026	6,370

Showing that the combination had 495 more votes than the Republicans in the district. In 1878 Ladd fell behind the combined Democratic and Greenback vote for Governor 730 votes, notwithstanding the weakness on the positive republicanness of the Republican ticket. Suppose the vote of last year were to be repeated substantially, therefore, Ladd would be left out without any further changes. But applying the rule that one candidate in a fusion union can obtain so many votes as two, and taking account of the growing jealousy of the "Republican Greenbackers," and considering the weakness of Plaisted's single candidacy and leadership on the State ticket, it seems to me that the reaction in favor of the Republican ticket must be large outside of all interest from the State tarceny. I have given only the vote for higher officials last year, as in the Republican gains, but it should not be overlooked that as the same three Legislative districts of these three counties, the vote which represented Fusion on single candidates complete, the Republicans had a clear majority, nor that in the town elections last Spring the Republicans recovered ground in many Fusion towns. After a careful survey of the field, in despite of the frantic efforts of Mr. Ladd and the liberal responses of the Democratic National Committee, I must conclude that Capt. Boutelle will be elected by a handsome majority, carrying Piscataquis County by a majority much larger than usual, Penobscot by more than enough to offset Aroostook, and pressing the Bourbons hard in their north-eastern stronghold, where the French Canadians vote early and often.

I have thus devoted considerable attention to one district, because of Ladd's boast that he would be re-elected, and the apparent belief with which he has inspired the Democratic managers in New-York, that he and his district have the whole State at their control. It is a fact that Ladd has induced a serious neglect of the Fusion campaign elsewhere for his own anticipated advantage, and for this reason the other Fusion district, so called, now represented by Murch, and which is more naturally inclined toward Democracy, is likely to go Republican by default, so far as Bourbon assistance is concerned. A glance at the field in the Fifth District will interest the reader, for that is the only district in New-England that ever elected a Greenbacker pure and simple to Congress against candidates of both the other parties. The vote in 1878 was: Hale, (Rep.,) 10,036; Martin, (Dem.,) 9,198; Murch, (Grbk.,) 11,408. The district is composed of Hancock, Washington, Waldo, and a part of Knox Counties. Last year the vote on the State tickets in the first three counties was:

Counties.	Rep.	Dem.	Grbk.
Hancock	8,668	1,364	2,104
Washington	4,007	1,696	2,128
Waldo	2,601	573	3,718

Showing a Fusion majority of a little more than 1,000, which was reduced to about 800 by the vote of the towns in Knox County belonging to this district. Figures on the Legislative vote at the same time show that the Fusion margin was less than 400.

So far as my observation goes, Dr. Ladd is right in his information to the Democratic National Committee to the effect that the expenditure of money in the Fifth is unnecessary, but for a reason very different from his. He pretended to think that Murch's election was sure, but if Mr. Murch were an observing man he must have changed his own opinion of his "calling" very decidedly. Mr. Murch was renominated by the Greenback Convention; there was bitter objection to him among the hard-money Democrats, for he is too much of a vandal even to suit the Northern ally of the solid South; but the programme was fusion, and by Democratic acts the Democratic Convention was induced to indorse Murch—not, however, until Murch had pledged himself publicly to vote with the Democrats on all measures as against the Republicans, and had talked very handsomely of Hancock and English. Murch is not as oily and plausible a demagogue as Ladd, and, therefore, he finds critics upbraiding him on both sides of the combination, and being, *through Ladd's intrigue, left by the National* Democratic Committee almost alone to bear the heat and burden of his campaign, it looks as though he would go under even deeper than Ladd will. Murch is a miserable campaigner, except among the disorderly classes, to whose passion he appeals. Mr. Milliken, his Republican opponent, on the other hand, is one of the best speakers and most popular political leaders in Maine.

If the contest is harder in these eastern districts than in the western part of the State, it is apparent that the Republican camp-fires burn enough brighter to balance the frantic efforts of Ladd and Company. That was truly a monster demonstration which greeted Senator Blaine in Norombega Hall last night, and they tell me it is but a repetition of those which have gone before, when Senator Logan and others have appeared here. I find the organization of the Republicans here much more complete, and the enthusiasm apparently much greater than elsewhere. The masses have caught the spirit of their leaders thoroughly. In this city there are four or five uniformed companies and leagues of Republicans, who can turn out 500 young men, and they do turn out almost daily for campaign work. These companies are composed of intelligent and reputable voters, differing in this respect radically from the riff-raff that goes to swell Democratic rallies and parades. It is very clear, judging from the public demonstrations, that the respectable men who were Fusionists last year are tired of their company, and will vote stealthily, if at all, on that side, while the Republicans are more outspoken and determined than ever, because they feel the humiliation of abiding under Fusion domination, as they have done for several years in this section.

MAINE DEMOCRATS BEWILDERED.

UNABLE TO CONTEND AGAINST THE SUCCESS OF REPUBLICAN EFFORTS.

CALAIS, Me., Sept. 2.—Monster meetings, out-door and in-door, are being held by the Republicans every day in Eastern Maine. Rebel utterances and threats, rebel banners in Washington, and the presence of the Fort Pillow butcher, Chalmers, and Northern traitor, John R. Fellows, have aroused the people of Maine as never before since the days of the rebellion. The ablest speakers in the Nation are here—Blaine, Ingersoll, Hale, Senator Allison, Frye, and Kilpatrick—and they are speaking twice a day. Gen. Kilpatrick spoke with Mr. Blaine at Bangor Monday night, went by train 100 miles the next day, and spoke in the morning at Danforth; drove with a fast team 45 miles, and was met at Princeton by a troop of cavalry and a battery of artillery and a grand concourse of people, and spoke two hours; took a special train and came to Calais and spoke to over 3,000 people. This is a sample of one day's work. Everywhere he meets with a grand ovation. Greeley Republicans and old soldiers cheer him to the echo, and with him are solid now for Garfield. He and Ingersoll are to speak at grand mass-meetings all next week. Democrats and Greenbackers cannot understand the enthusiasm and fire that characterize the meetings, and simply stand and wonder, powerless to prevent the *stampede of their people to the banner of Gar*field and Davis. The Republican victory in Maine will be something to be talked of for years to come.

DR. CHAPIN ILL.

REMARKABLE FALLING OFF IN WEIGHT—CAUSES ASSIGNED BY HIS PHYSICIANS.

Great concern is expressed in a wide circle of admirers respecting the condition of the Rev. Dr. Edwin H. Chapin, who has been confined to his house with serious indisposition since his return from Europe, four weeks ago. His physicians, Dr. Austin Flint, Jr., and Dr. James R. Wood, both coincide in the opinion that Dr. Chapin is not suffering from any organic disease, and that he will probably recover after a long season of rest from intellectual and pulpit work. His once portly figure has lost its fullness, his weight having fallen during the last six or seven months from 220 pounds to 140—a loss of more than one-third, and his general appearance is one of extreme emaciation. Dr. Chapin's health began to fall last Winter, without any apparent cause except overwork, and his friends began to notice a languor in his movements, and that he was less animated and vivacious in his style. At the same time he began to lose his relish for food.

In the latter part of May he went to Europe to consult with eminent physicians, and was advised in London to try the bracing Alpine air of Rigi. He was troubled with a severe cough when he went abroad, due, his physicians agreed, to subacute inflammation of the mucous membrane lining the air passages. This has disappeared since his trip to the mountains, but it has left him very feeble and debilitated. The doctors assign no cause for his weakness except protracted overwork and the warm weather, and express the opinion that he will recover. He will not be able to resume his pulpit at the expiration of the heated term, and the congregation are looking for a temporary substitute.

FOREIGN BUSINESS NOTES.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The *Daily News*, in its financial article this morning, says: "The total shipment of gold to America yesterday was about £189,000."

Private dispatches mention the difficulties of two well-known houses in the silk trade at Lyons. They have not actually suspended, but it is feared they must do so.

The *Times* this morning says that in consequence of the refusal of the cotton masters of North and North-east Lancashire to grant an advance in wages, shop-meetings of the weavers will be held to-night to resolve on a strike or to establish a system of cubtailing.

OHIO POLITICAL OUTLOOK

EVERYTHING FAVORABLE TO THE SUCCESS OF THE REPUBLICANS.

GEN. GARFIELD BUSY WITH CAMPAIGN WORK—ASSURANCE OF A LARGE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY—DEMOCRATS ONLY SEEKING TO REDUCE IT.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 1.—Gen. Garfield is passing a busy Summer in the midst of serene quiet. A telegraph wire runs from Mentor railroad station to his residence, and an operator who resides there is kept measurably busy with the large amount of campaign business that has to be transacted under Gen. Garfield's direct supervision. A great many visitors call during the day, and although the host of busy biographers has been largely thinned out by the completion of their tasks, there are enough correspondents and reporters on hand to supply the vacancy. Gen. Garfield seems to be wide awake to the demands of the situation, and leaves no effort on his part undone to provide for contingencies and to make the canvass as thorough and energetic as possible. A gentleman who has known him for many years said to the writer of this: "I did not know that the General could be so much of the politician. You see he has had no training in that school. They do not make politics a profession in his district. When he was first sent to the State Senate, the nomination came to him unsought, and as an act of premeditation on the part of nobody. It seemed to be an inspiration of the people that now looks like prophecy. He was at the front when nominated for Congress, and after taking his seat, his successive renominations came as a matter of course. He has had to ask no one for support—has figured with no one. He has given his whole time to the business of his legislative office, and has allowed the people here at home to look after his interests. He is, therefore, entirely without the close training of the practical politician, and I am surprised to see him showing so much skill in meeting some of the points that come up in the line of his candidacy."

It seems as though this fact should not cause comment. Gen. Garfield has a far more abundant supply of good, hard common sense than might be looked for in one whose life has been made up of teaching, soldiering, and law-making. He knows how to figure, and, above all, he has always lived so near to the people that he has learned how to measure the country's needs by the needs of those close to him. He has thought and listened and looked as well as read. He knows how to strike close to the centre, and in the practical detail of life governs himself by the theory that whatever is right is worth doing, and that whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well.

While closely watching the national campaign, the General has also time to keep an eye upon the State campaign. Ohio has this year an admirable Republican organization. There has been a change of leadership this year. Gen. J. S. Robinson, who was State Chairman for several years, is now State Railroad Commissioner by the grace of Gov. Foster, and has also just been nominated to Congress by the grace of the Republicans of the Hardin-Delaware-Knox district. His successor is Attorney-General George K. Nash, one of the best political managers of the State. Nash was a candidate for the Attorney-Generalship on the West ticket in 1877, and was snowed under in the storm of that fateful October. In 1879 he was again nominated and elected by a rousing majority. He has admirably organized the State, and gives a personal attention to all the details of his important work. The Republicans feel safe in his hands, and confident that he will be courageous as well as vigilant. The majority given the State ticket in October may be looked upon as certain to be large, and there are some careful Republicans who talk of many more thousands than were given Gov. Foster has had. The atmosphere seems charged with Republican success. An illustration of the feeling sought to be thus described can be drawn from the contest of 1878. It seemed as though the people had in that campaign determined to lay all else aside, investigate patiently and thoroughly once for all the abstruse question of national finances, and to then record their ultimate decision at the ballot-box. The patience with which the mechanic in the city ward wigwam and the farmer in the cross-roads school-house listened to long, and often tedious, discussions of bonds, and greenbacks, and the Resumption law was a marvel of the time, and the orator who left the financial theme and went into generalities soon found that his audience melted away. It was, in this region at least, a "day in court" for the one question of national faith forever, or national repudiation and suicide some time in the future. When this one fact became to be understood there was no doubt of the result. The consciences and the self-interest of the Nation went on record together. The "Ohio idea" was a dead idea from henceforth. The dissolution of the Greenback Party commenced. The fate of Ewing was sealed mouths before Ewing was nominated. Resumption was a certain success, and the financial question as a matter of national policy was settled for this decade.

The feeling is the same this year, although expressing itself in another channel. A Union veteran expressed it tersely enough when he said: "We are done fooling with the Confederates." It has finally reached the popular mind that a time has come for a decision as to which side in the late struggle shall manage the country for the next 25 years. The expression of this idea is not found in loud harangues of the so-called "bloody shirt" order. Appeal to passion and prejudice have been no more common in campaigns of lesser note and of minor consequences. It is more like an informal conference of the voters among themselves. The thought has found root in fertile soil in Ohio, for the loyalty of this people during the war was never questioned. Coming face to face at last with the knowledge that the Presidential campaign of 1880 means above all things a question of Southern rule and Confederate reappearance, the people of Ohio are disposed *to act, so far as they can, with promptness and* energy. The result here is, therefore, foreshadowed, and if the Republicans do not speak with more emphasis than they have at any time since the war, it will be because the people have become untrue to their present intense convictions.

The Democrats are making great efforts to keep this Republican majority down as low as possible. None of them hazard a hope on carrying the State, but they are determined to reduce the moral effect of the October election to a minimum. The State ticket was nominated with a view to arousing as little animosity as possible, although it is unfortunate, at this phase of public opinion, in having upon it an ex-Confederate Colonel in the person of Burns, the State School Commissioner, who is down for a renomination. Its head is little better, Judge Lang having been a so-called "Copperhead" during the war, his loyalty being best measured by his refusal to go into the Army because his could not have a Colonelcy, upon which his heart had been set. All that art or money can do to break the Republican chance will be done, although the Democratic leaders will have to depend altogether upon their own management and resources, rather than the energy or enthusiasm of their followers. The Democrats have made their strongest nominations in the Congressional districts, and are doing their best to gain some strength from the personal popularity of their candidates. The details in the various districts have been already discussed, and a glance at some salient features in this direction need only be given here. Intense interest awaits every movement in the Fourth, or Dayton, District, where the Hon. John McMahon is attempting to avert a Waterloo. In this attempt he is trying to make use of the veterans who do not belong to his side, and to turn the Soldiers' Home into a Democratic concern. His friends claim that McMahon has done more for the soldiers of the Home than any living man, that he caused the new music hall to be built, that he is the first Congressman from the district who ever caused an appointment to be made from the Home to a position in Washington, and that he has done more for the inmates than any Republican who can be mentioned. To the first of these claims the Dayton *Journal* shows from the records that the bill appropriating $40,000 for the rebuilding of the music hall was introduced by Gen. Tom Young, of the Second Ohio District, on the suggestion of Major Bickham, and that McMahon had nothing to do with it. In the second place, it is shown that Gen. Robert C. Schenck and the Hon. Lewis B. Gunckel, both of whom represented the district in Congress, did far more for the soldiers than McMahon, and that neither of them attempted to travel on his services in that direction. The claim that McMahon has done more than any man for the veterans is met by the common knowledge that whatever he has done has not been done for the love of the men under which the soldiers lost their limbs or their strength, but because McMahon was after votes. The Home had a hard time last year in polling its vote, as all the veterans had to be hauled a long way to the voting precinct, and as the list of voters was so long only a share of them could deposit their ballots between the opening and closing of the polls. The work of casting these votes was largely retarded by the Democratic managers, who were willing that as many of the veterans as possible should be left out in the cold. The Legislature of last Winter changed all of this, and now the soldiers will vote in a precinct by themselves, just outside the limits of the Home. McMahon will not be elected, and his interest in the soldier boys will suddenly collapse.

The Hon. Frank Hurd, of the Toledo district, is also having a hard row to hoe. The anti-Southern sentiment that has gained so sturdy a growth during the past few years of Southern aggression and arrogance, is causing some of Hurd's bold utterances to be closely scanned. In example can be cited this language publicly used in 1861: "These men expect, when they have inaugurated the Abolitionist Lincoln, to compel you by their interpretation of the powers of the general Government to take up arms, like serfs, and go fight your Democratic brethren of the South, to make war upon them, and under pretense of executing the laws and preserving the Union, to subjugate them by your arms and compel them to abandon their rights under the Constitution and laws." Hurd's whole political life has carried out his theory of governmental rights and duties as laid down in the above. When, in 1874, he said: "I have been known in this district as a rebel; I have been voted for and elected as a rebel; I always was a rebel, and *by g——d I am a rebel still*" he only defined his political belief as indicated in his bold utterances and uncompromising position when the extra session attempted to block the wheels of the Government. To a large number of the Democrats of the Sixth District this style of talk is full of music, but they are not in the majority. The thinking men of both parties feel that the time has passed for partisanship of this sort, and that men of Hurd's stripe should be kept out of places in which their bitterness can do mischief.

THE DANGERS OF EVIL PLACES.

UNFORTUNATE EXPERIENCES OF A GENTLEMAN IN EAST HOUSTON-STREET.

A report reached Police Head-quarters from an unofficial source last night that a gentleman guest at a fashionable hotel had been assaulted by highwaymen in front of a resort in East Houston-street late on Wednesday night, and that he had been badly beaten and robbed of a valuable gold watch. No record of the case could be found at the Police Central Office, and the officials said that if such a robbery had occurred it had not been reported to them. Capt. Brogan, of the Fifteenth Precinct, in whose district the robbery is reported to have occurred, on being questioned, said he had heard through a third person that a gentleman named Lafarge, stopping at the Brevoort House, had been robbed of a gold watch in Houston-street, near Crosby. His informant told him the gentleman had been drinking in a resort in Houston-street, and on leaving there had become engaged in a quarrel with some of the loungers about the corners, during which he was severely beaten and robbed. Mr. Lafarge had not reported the case to the Police as he wished to avoid publicity. The keeper of the resort visited by Lafarge said last night that he had not been robbed at all. The gentleman had got into trouble with strangers in the street, resulting in injuries to his face. The watch which he believed had been stolen from him had been returned to him yesterday by a hackman, the gentleman having left it at a resort previously visited. He also said that the gentleman had visited him yesterday and requested that nothing should be said about the case.

On inquiry at the Brevoort House a TIMES reporter was informed by the clerk that a gentleman named Lafarge was stopping at the house, but on being asked whether he had been in trouble about a watch the clerk curtly replied: "I have nothing to say about Mr. Lafarge's matter. You will have to see him personally." He supplemented these remarks with the information that Mr. Lafarge was not then in the house and that he could not tell when he would be there.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL.

An audience that filled every seat on the floor and occupied all the space of the out-of-door balcony, with the exception of a narrow passageway for promenaders, was present last night at the Metropolitan Concert Hall. The occasion was the one hundredth concert by Mr. Aronson's orchestra, for which an increased force had been provided, including a military band, which played in the intermissions between the parts. The encouragement given to Mr. Aronson's enterprise in the establishment of this excellent music hall is fairly justified by the result. At first there was undoubtedly much to criticise in the entertainment provided by the management. It was evident that the orchestra, though composed of excellent material, and indeed containing some of the best instrumental performers of this City, was not efficiently controlled, and did not promise to supply the want of a first-class music hall. But it has been noticeable that a steady improvement has taken place.

The good results of continuous practice together, which brings about mutual confidence for which there is no substitute in orchestral performance, are now apparent, and Mr. Aronson's band play with a unity of force and expression highly creditable alike to the musicians and their conductor. One might wish a little more liberal supply of selections from a better order of compositions. The class of visitors to the hall would doubtless enjoy an occasional orchestral work suited to the best powers of the performers, and the lighter music, which necessarily constitutes the principal part of the programmes, would be all the more appreciated. This improvement must *surely come in time. Indeed, there are already in*dications that Mr. Aronson, who is enterprising and ambitious, is tending in this direction. Last night's programme contained several good overtures, some operatic pot-pourris and arrangements which were played for the first time, and some more familiar waltzes of Strauss, together with other music of similar character. The success of the Metropolitan Concert Hall is no longer a matter of question. It is without doubt the most attractive resort of its kind that has ever been established in New-York, and it is to be hoped it's musical standard will be raised still higher now that it is held in such public favor. By the time the two hundredth concert is reached an improvement in the quality of the programme should have been attained, and then there will be little to say about the hall except to commend it.

PITTSBURG EXPOSITION AND FAIR.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 2.—The Pittsburg Exposition and Fair opened this afternoon at 2 o'clock, with addresses by John H. Hampton and the President, William Miller. Fully 5,000 people were in attendance. Manufacturers, stock-raisers, and horsemen of Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio, and West Virginia are represented. The trotting track was dedicated at 4 o'clock by three exhibition races. The first race for premiums will be on Saturday. The Exposition Society declares no dividends, but expends its money in enlarging the grounds and buildings. The area of the grounds is now 19 acres. The present exhibition bids fair to be the best in the history of the society, and thousands of strangers will be in the city during the next five weeks.

THE READING SAVINGS BANK.

READING, Penn., Sept. 2.—The Assignee of the Reading Savings Bank to-day announces the inability of the bank to continue paying the creditors except by a damaging sacrifice of assets. Thirty per cent of the 55 per cent. has been paid. The next installment is due in November. An extension of one year is asked for, and a meeting of creditors is to be called.

EFFECT OF RAIN IN THE WEST.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—The protracted rainy weather which afflicts Chicago and its vicinity is reported to extend over the entire West. Its effect upon the still unsecured wheat crop of the far West will be injurious, while in Illinois the corn and pastures are being benefited.

GATHERING THE TELEGRAPH MEN.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 2.—A national reunion of old-time telegraphers is to be held here on Sept. 7. It will bring together men widely separated, not heretofore gathered into an organization. Much interest is taken by citizens to promote the success of the meeting.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Sept. 2.—S. M. Smith (Rep.) was elected Recorder to-day.

THE NEW BOSTON MUSEUM

OPENING OF ITS FORTIETH REGULAR SEASON.

"THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL" PLAYED BY THE ENTIRE MUSEUM STOCK COMPANY—MR. WARREN'S SIR PETER COMPARED WITH MR. GILBERT'S.

BOSTON, Aug. 31.—The first regular performance of the present season at the Boston Museum occurred last night, although the opening of the new house was effected with much honor and solemnity on Saturday evening. I came down from the peaceful solitudes of Vermont in time to see the curtain rise on the first of the two representations, in which nearly every important member of Mr. Field's celebrated company took part. The play selected for the opening was "The School for Scandal," and the play given last night was "A Dangerous Game"—one of those eminently moral adaptations, common enough in these years, of a slightly compromising French drama. Both performances promised to be exceptionally interesting, and to attract a large share of public attention—more attention, indeed, than is usually accorded in this early light of Autumn to serious theatrical affairs. Moreover, the Museum has been entirely reconstructed during the Summer, and may be fairly called a new theatre; and old play-goers were quite as anxious to see Mr. Field's new house—a venerable Boston institution, which is not the worse for a vigorous overhauling—as to applaud once again their well-loved Warren and their popular Barron. Bostonians are proud, and with excellent reason, of their substantial Museum; they point with pride to its record, to the list of famous actors who have performed upon its stage, to the high standard of plays that it has done so much to maintain, and to the careful conservatism which has marked its management. No theatre in the country has enjoyed a more evenly successful and honorable life, for not one of its 39 seasons has been weakened by disaster, and its good name has never been darkened by the blundering or the folly of its directors. Its influence, therefore, has been of a rare and beautiful kind, and this influence still helps to keep aflame in a city which is not all "culture" the dampened sparks of true dramatic genius. The Museum holds its steady and deep way amid a tumult of shallow currents. All the other theatres are given over to rubbish. Frivolity and stupidity have come together to open the season here. Even such stolen stuff as "Hearts of Oak" wins favor at the Boston Theatre, though it proved too indigestible for the Metropolis; and, judging from the programmes now current at the other houses, one might suppose himself *dropped down among a population of children* and fools. Athens had her Sophocles, even her much-abused Euripides, but the Modern Athens is content with her clowns.

The Museum was established in 1841, so that the present is its fortieth season. It has been remodeled three times, in 1868, 1872, and 1880, and its auditorium has now been entirely rebuilt. Its first regular dramatic company was formed in 1843, two of its most prominent members then being Mrs. Jane Germon and her cousin, Joseph Jefferson. Mr. W. J. Field became sole manager of the theatre in 1864, and has since directed its course with rare good taste and energy. From among those who have belonged at various times to the Museum's company I might cull a host of well-known names, many of their owners now being popular stars or stock actors. The leading figure of the present company, Mr. William Warren, joined it in 1847, and the present leading lady, Miss Annie Clarke, played at the Museum as early as 1861. Mr. Charles Barron, the leading man, and one of the most popular actors in Boston, performed there for the first time during the season of 1868-9. The repertory of plays at the Museum includes a large number of standard British comedies, and a very long list of dramas drawn from the workshops of recent playwrights. The comedy revivals, however, are the strong and conservative feature of the Museum's programme, and it is to this feature that the Boston house owes its place by the side of Wallack's—its Metropolitan prototype.

A numerous and intelligent audience crowded the theatre in all parts on Saturday night, and each member of the company was greeted in the most cordial manner on his appearance. Mr. Barron and Mr. Warren were received, it is needless to say, with particular marks of favor. The occasion was in every sense a bright and happy one, as, indeed, Autumn openings in popular theatres always are. No one who has not attended such an opening—and some of our ascetic brethren might look upon this as a profitable suggestion—can imagine how strong is the bond of sympathy between an audience and a favorite stock company. The new auditorium was, of course, warmly admired, and the Boston journals described it on the following day in terms of glowing praise; if some of this praise had been tempered with criticism, it would not have been less valuable. Local ecstasy is easily overdone. The new theatre is certainly a very pretty one; but the glaring contrast between its prevailing sombre colors and its cerulean ceiling—a curious and "painty" mixture of bright sky, white clouds, and trees—is hardly in good taste. The ornamentation, moreover, lacks simplicity and richness, the proscenium arch is far too narrow, and the boxes are ungainly, while the dark green of the walls, most persons will agree, is a somewhat cheerless color. The tints chiefly used in the decorations are old gold, mahogany, and crimson, the effect of which is warm and soft, though neither a good complexion nor a brilliant toilet could be seen to advantage in the present light. On the whole, however, the Boston public and Mr. Field are to be congratulated on their new possession, and every lover of the stage will echo the hope that it may serve long to the glory and honor of a worthy drama. No more appropriate play than "The School for Scandal" could have been chosen for the opening performance, as the first act of this comedy is made up in part of formal introductions. The cast on Saturday night included Mr. Warren as Sir Peter, Mr. Barron as Charles Surface, Mr. J. S. Haworth as Joseph Surface, Mr. Alfred Hudson as Sir Oliver, Mr. B. R. Graham as Sir Benjamin, Mr. George W. Wilson as Crabtree, Mr. William Seymour as Moses, Miss Annie Clarke as Lady Teazle, Mrs. J. R. Vincent as Mrs. Candour, and Miss Sadie Martinot as Maria. Other well-known members of the company filled minor characters in the play. In short, all the strength of the organization was put forth in this performance, and if the actors had been in finer harmony the representation would have seemed very smooth and satisfactory. The lack of perfect harmony was due to several natural causes, however, and allowance must be made for it in criticism. On the whole, Mr. Field's company is formed of substantial elements—intelligence, experience, and skill—though it is quite devoid of anything like brilliancy. Its members play well together, and are, therefore, seen together with pleasure; but only two of them stand out with some prominence, Mr. Warren is, of course, the central personage of the company, and his acting, whether it is good or bad or indifferent, is always referred to as "artistic." It is a privilege of the tried and true artist to do nothing which, in the eyes of the orthodox, is not artistic. Mr. Warren is a true artist, and to admire him is to be orthodox. But, though sincere in my admiration of this fine and thoroughly intellectual actor, it is hard to agree with those who find his Sir Peter a perfect performance. There are delightful things about Mr. Warren's Sir Peter; the surface and depth of the character are marked with much delicacy and reserved strength. But those who have studied Mr. Gilbert's impersonation of the same part miss in Mr. Warren's performance that quaint, old-fashioned flavor—reminiscent of wigs and powder and jewsied snuff-boxes—which adds a genuine eighteenth-century spirit to the former's acting. Mr. Warren's Sir Peter is full of modern tricks and manners, and is even marred by touches of our modern awkwardness. He does not fit perfectly in his clothes, so to speak, and there is in his gait a tendency to shambling and shuffling. Mr. Gilbert, on the other hand, is an embodied portrait of the antique and courtly old gentleman, who moved, with imperturbable dignity, amid the beaux and belles of a highly artificial age. He has caught the state, the tone of that polite and frivolous society whose Sheridan has depicted with the unerring tact of a master satirist; and in his conception of the part, as well as in the minutiæ of his acting, he is less a great artist than a gentleman of the last century. At the same time, while this contrast between the methods of two actors seems to be justly called for and perfectly logical, the observer cannot fail to enjoy Mr. Warren's Sir Peter as a performance full of touches of beauty and humanity, as a work conceived in an artistic spirit and elaborated by a veteran actor's matured manner. Mr. Warren is generally called the John Gilbert of Boston; but the resemblance between these famous "old men" is less marked than it seems at a first glance. Both are artists in the best sense, cultivated men and actors. But it is clear that Mr. Warren leans naturally toward low and eccentric comedy, while Mr. Gilbert's proper field is high and artificial comedy. If the latter had been born in the days of Anne, he could not carry his snuff-box with more grace, nor wear his knee-breeches and perruque with more assurance, nor bear himself with graver and gentler courtesy than he does when called to answer his cues at the wings of Wallack's Theatre.

Several of the minor members of the cast filled their parts with skill and intelligence, and thus helped to make the performance agreeably even. I can only refer briefly, in passing, however, to Miss Clarke's Lady Teazle, and to Mr. Barron's Charles, both impersonations being well known and much admired in Boston. Miss Clarke lacks dash and fire, and her method is decidedly stagey, but she is an experienced comedienne, and acts like one who understands her business. She keeps within the lines of convention, and manages a somewhat awkward presence with a fair amount of grace. Her voice is naturally rich and deep, but its tones are not under perfect control, while her enunciation is at times rather faulty. On the whole, Miss Clarke plays Lady Teazle about as well as an intelligent and trained actress who is neither charming nor brilliant can play such a charming and brilliant character. Curiously enough, Mr. Barron was hardly less talented. Mr. Barron's Joseph Surface is not unknown to New-York audiences, for the actor played this part not long ago at Wallack's, Mr. Coghlan then being the Charles. Mr. Barron's acting is like his voice, strong and hard. It is fine and telling acting in its way, however, and its extreme robustness is directed by a keen and discriminating brain. Mr. Barron acts certain romantic and melodramatic parts with remarkable force and fervor, and it is in parts of this sort that his talent—for he is one of our few actors who really possess talent—finds large scope. Yet he does not make a bad appearance in comedy in the face of the fact that he has no natural gayety. He is too intensely serious to be gay. There is no lightness in his speech, no ripple in his laughter, no spontaneity in his humor. His wit glows heavily with the dull glimmer of mercury. Yet his intelligence carried him through such a buoyant part as Charles Surface with fair success, and many of his points were admirably made. He was unnecessarily coarse and boisterous, I was sorry to notice, in the screen scene, where quiet acting would have been far more effective—and original.

The audience that gathered to witness the first performance of "A Dangerous Game" last night was fully as numerous as Saturday's assemblage. This play is an adaptation of one of Sardou's comedy-dramas, "Nos Bons Villageois," a piece in which the characteristics of provincial life in France are ably painted and set off against an intrigue which, though interesting in a melodramatic sense, is really a somewhat weak variation of an extremely old tune. "Nos Bons Villageois" was adapted for the stage of the Museum several years ago, but the version produced on *Saturday evening is said to be an entirely new* one. Like most American versions of French dramas that deal in the social and moral aspects of the commonest and divinest of human passions it aims to dull the distinction between virtue and vice, to make the frailties (of human nature seem less intolerable than they are, and, in brief, to treat a bold and dangerous subject with what is called propriety, though lack of courage would be a more fit expression. In the bible of the native dramatist there is no such word as adultery; and we are taught to regard the French as sinners not because they are not afraid of the Seventh Commandment. Do we forget the Greeks and the Elizabethans? That which is human is the property of a man of ideas—this is a maxim which the philistines refuse obstinately to swallow. To return to "A Dangerous Game," the play proved to be interesting and inconsistent; dramatic in its intrigue, strong in its situations, emasculated in its mot

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPT. 2.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5s c. 103⅝

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

Shares.	Prefer. Stock.	Bonds.
29,000	200 ..... b.c. 85⅝	200 ..... b.c. 85⅝
500 small.	200	700 .....
2,000 small.	100	100 .....
1,000 small.	100	100 .....
1,000 small.	100	100 .....
1

SHIPPING.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
FROM PIER No. 20 NORTH RIVER.
ARIZONA.....Saturday, Sept. 4, 8 A. M.
ALASKA.....Saturday, Sept. 11, 8 A. M.
OREGON.....Saturday, Sept. 18, 8 A. M.
ARIZONA.....Saturday, Sept. 25, 8 A. M.
ALASKA.....Saturday, Oct. 2, 8 A. M.
OREGON.....Saturday, Oct. 9, 8 A. M.
Cabin passage to Queenstown or Liverpool, $80 and upward, according to location of state-room. Second cabin, $40. Steerage, $20. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage passengers provided with bedding, which they will find clean and comfortable. Every attention paid to the wants of cabin passengers. Meals cooked to order. Smoking-room on deck. Stewardess carried. Surgeon on board. Baggage received on day of sailing only. Apply at the Company's office, No. 29 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

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BELGIAN ROYAL AND UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
The splendid fast iron steamers on this line sail as follows:
Westernland.....Saturday, Sept. 11, 10 A. M.
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Pennsylvania.....Saturday, Sept. 25, 10 A. M.
Rates of passage, $80 and upward, according to location of state-room. Second cabin, $40. Steerage, $20. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage passengers provided with bedding, which they will find clean and comfortable. Every attention paid to the wants of cabin passengers. Meals cooked to order. Smoking-room on deck. Stewardess carried. Surgeon on board. Baggage received on day of sailing only. Apply at the Company's office, No. 29 Broadway, New-York.
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UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE.—The sailings of this line take the Lane course recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.
From Pier No. 45, North River, foot of Christopher-st.
BALTIC.....Wednesday, Sept. 8, 10 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....Saturday, Sept. 11, 10 A. M.
GERMANIC.....Wednesday, Sept. 15, 10 A. M.
REPUBLIC.....Saturday, Sept. 18, 10 A. M.
These steamers are distinguished for their large size and superior accommodations for passengers. The saloons, state-rooms, and promenades are located in the middle part of the vessels, where but little motion is felt, affording a degree of comfort unattainable in other steamers. Rates—$80 and $100; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $26.
Apply to JOSEPH HOXIE, Agent, No. 4 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE.

Sailing every Saturday, from Pier 45, North River, foot of Christopher-st.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Sept. 4, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Sept. 11, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Sept. 18, 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Sept. 25, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, Sept. 30, 11 A. M.
Rates Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Chambers-st.
Cabin, $80; second cabin, $40; steerage, $20. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage passengers provided with bedding, and every attention paid to their comfort. Meals cooked to order. Smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, pigs or mules.
For freight or passage apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 108 South 4th-st.

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BELGIAN ROYAL AND UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
The splendid fast iron steamers on this line sail as follows:
Westernland.....Saturday, Sept. 11, 10 A. M.
Switzerland.....Saturday, Sept. 18, 10 A. M.
Pennsylvania.....Saturday, Sept. 25, 10 A. M.
Rates of passage, $80 and upward, according to location of state-room. Second cabin, $40. Steerage, $20. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage passengers provided with bedding, which they will find clean and comfortable. Every attention paid to the wants of cabin passengers. Meals cooked to order. Smoking-room on deck. Stewardess carried. Surgeon on board. Baggage received on day of sailing only. Apply at the Company's office, No. 29 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE—"LANE ROUTE."
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, ON QUEENSTOWN.
FROM PIER No. 40 NORTH RIVER.
ABYSSINIA.....Wednesday, Sept. 1, 5 A. M.
OLYMPUS.....Wednesday, Sept. 8, 5 A. M.
ALGERIA.....Wednesday, Sept. 15, 5 A. M.
ALEPPO.....Wednesday, Sept. 22, 5 A. M.
Cabin passage to Queenstown or Liverpool, $80 and upward, according to location of state-room. Second cabin, $40. Steerage, $20. Return tickets to and from all parts of Europe at favorable rates. Steerage passengers provided with bedding, which they will find clean and comfortable. Every attention paid to the wants of cabin passengers. Meals cooked to order. Smoking-room on deck. Stewardess carried. Surgeon on board. Baggage received on day of sailing only. Apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
Passengers booked to or from any part of Europe.
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Sept. 2, 2 P. M.
STATE OF FLORIDA.....Thursday, Sept. 16, 2 P. M.
Rates—$80 to $100, according to location of state-room. Second Cabin, $40; to Londonderry, $45. Excursion tickets, $75. Steerage, $26.
For freight and passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents,
No. 56 Broadway, New-York.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.

Compagnie Generale Transatlantique.
Company's Pier (new), No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.
CANADA, Poinsott.....Wednesday, Sept. 8, 8 A. M.
LAFAYETTE, Ramelet.....Wednesday, Sept. 15, 8 A. M.
FRANCE, Santelli.....Wednesday, Sept. 22, 8 A. M.
Cheaper classes by Canada Lyckland, et Paris, in separate vessels.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE SEDIAN, Agent, No. 6 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
BERLIN.....Sat. Sept. 4 MAIN.....Sat. Sept. 18
SAXONIA.....Sat. Sept. 11 RHINE.....Sat. Sept. 25
First Cabin.....$100
Second Cabin.....60
Steerage.....30
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates for sale at lowest rates. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE OLD COUNTRY.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Steamers leave Weston's Wharf, Brooklyn, foot of Bridge-st., Greenpoint, for Queenstown, Cherbourg and Bremen, as follows:
HERMANN.....Saturday, Sept. 4
WERRA.....Saturday, Sept. 11
MOSELLE.....Saturday, Sept. 18
EMS.....Saturday, Sept. 25
Rates of passage from Bremen, Cherbourg and Hamburg, not to points in the south of England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30. Round trip at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe, at lowest rates.
For freight or passage apply to
J. H. WESTON & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.

FROM PIER No. 47 NORTH RIVER, foot of Charlton-st.
ALEPPO.....SATURDAY, Sept. 4
ATLANTA.....SATURDAY, Sept. 11
FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, & SOUTH-WEST.
For freight and passage apply to
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the dock, W. R. TOBEY, Asst. Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER No. 10 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.
Regular Mail Steamers for Havana.
S. S. SARATOGA.....Thursday, Sept. 9
S. S. MATANZAS.....Thursday, Sept. 23
S. S. SPOFFORD, Now.....Thursday, Sept. 23
JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

Steamers leave dock, foot of Canal-st., North River, as follows:
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA (Havana only).....Thursday, Sept. 9
CITY OF MERIDA (Havana and Mexico).....Thursday, Sept. 23
These steamers are furnished with Morse's swinging berths in state-rooms, small table in dining-room, and meals are served à la carte without extra charge.
S. S. City of Mexico will leave N. Orleans Sept. 16 and Oct. 7 for Vera Cruz, via Tampico, and Tuxpan, connecting with steamers for Havana and New-York.
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, 21 and 23 Broadway.

CHARLESTON LINE.

FROM PIER No. 37 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M.
ALHAMBRA.....SATURDAY, Sept. 4
CITY OF ATLANTA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 7

FEARS FOR A SHIP'S SAFETY

SUSPICIONS THAT THE CITY OF VERA CRUZ IS LOST.

MAIL BAGS WASHED ASHORE—DID THEY BELONG TO HER—THE HURRICANE SHE ENCOUNTERED—BREAKING OF THE HAVANA CABLE.

The following communication has been forwarded from Washington to Postmaster James in this City:

No. 54,382.
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1, 1880.

SIR: The Postmaster of St. Augustine, Fla., having telegraphed to the Postmaster-General to-day as follows: "A lot of foreign mail was washed ashore and delivered to me; shall I loose package and dry the letters? What disposition shall I make of same? Letters France via New-York for Havana," that office has been instructed by wire: "After drying letters wash ashore make up as nearly as possible to condition received and forward to Postmaster at New-York." I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Superintendent Foreign Mails.

Postmaster New-York, N. Y.

General Superintendent of Foreign Mails Dwight Lawrence was interviewed at his residence at a late hour last night in relation to the above, and admitted that this document was received from Washington yesterday, and, furthermore, that the only steamer which had left this port recently with any large consignment of "French letters for Havana via New-York" was the City of Vera Cruz, of F. Alexandre & Sons' line, which sailed on Wednesday, Aug. 25, just in time to encounter the severe hurricane of Aug. 28 in the Florida Straits, and which is now four days overdue. The City of Vera Cruz took an unusually large consignment of French mails of this description, there being no less than nine bags altogether, while the Niagara, the steamer which left the day following, took none whatever. The rescued mail is expected to arrive from St. Augustine, Fla., within 24 hours, and the Post Office authorities will then be able to determine positively whether it belonged to the City of Vera Cruz or not. "If it should prove to be the Vera Cruz's mail," continued Mr. Lawrence, "it would look very bad for the safety of the ship's passengers, as there is no possible contingency short of absolute shipwreck which could wash mail matter ashore in that quantity."

It is suggested that in the event of an accident to the City of Vera Cruz, or if the steamer became unmanageable in the storm, the crew and passengers might have taken to the boats, bringing the mails with them, and have afterward thrown the mails overboard to lighten the boats. This, of course, is on the supposition that the mails washed ashore on the Florida coast are those of the Vera Cruz. Immediately on receiving the dispatch from Superintendent Blackfan, the Post Office authorities telegraphed to Alexandre & Sons at their office to know if anything had been heard of the City of Vera Cruz. The reply was that the Havana cable had not been working for four days in consequence of injuries received in the hurricane of Aug. 28, which the Vera Cruz in all probability encountered. Alexandre & Sons did not know positively therefore whether the steam-ship had arrived or not, although they were perfectly confident that she had. At the Broadway office of the firm the idea that the vessel might possibly have been lost was ridiculed. The Vera Cruz, it was said, was one of the newest and stanchest steamers on the line, with engines and everything in perfect order, and with a commander who had had 20 years' experience in the West Indies. The firm were positive in their belief that the washed up mail matter must have belonged to some other ship and could not possibly be that sent by the Vera Cruz.

The City of Vera Cruz was a wooden brig-rigged steam-ship of 1,800 tons, with auxiliary engines and screw. She was built about seven years ago at John English's yard, in Greenpoint, and is regarded as one of the stoutest and most seaworthy steamers in the West India trade. She was commanded by Capt. Van Tice, who has been 20 years on the Columbia and Atlantic Mutual Steam-ship Lines, and had experienced officers and a full complement of engineers, firemen, and seamen. Her boilers, machinery, &c., were rigidly inspected prior to each trip. Residents of West-street and dock-yard men who saw her sail a week ago Wednesday say that she was by no means heavily laden, only drawing 17 feet forward and 19 aft, when she often draws as high as 21 feet. Her cargo was a mixed one, valued at from $50,000 to $75,000, and consisted of dry goods and provisions, including a large quantity of potatoes, railway machinery, tools, &c., partially insured. Her passenger list was as follows: Adolfo Bocque, E. Fuentes, Felipe Hernandez, Rafael Arrus, John Gledhill, Walter Betchie, J. A. Garcia, Mrs. J. A. Garcia, 2 Ravensburg, John Gombay, A. Rodriguez Martinez, H. Glashof, Mrs. Sadie Fay, A. K. Owen, T. Mamer, Miss E. Burns, Mrs. R. Arrue, Mrs. A. Clark, George W. Cole, E. Littlefield, O. P. Silos, Mrs. F. Hernandez, M. Welsh, Mrs. M. Welsh and child, Alexander Wallendge and son, Miss T. Rubio, Gen. Forber.

The hurricane of Saturday, Aug. 28, raged with great violence in the Florida Straits. The officers of the steam-ship City of New-Orleans, which arrived on Wednesday, say the gale raged with intense fury from 8 P. M. of Saturday to 8 P. M. of Sunday, the 29th. The wind blew from the south-east, and the barometer fell to 28.20. One seaman was washed overboard from the New-Orleans and drowned. This was the same hurricane encountered by the steam-ship Santiago, of Ward's line, at noon of Aug. 27, when about abreast of Eleuthera Island—one of the Bahamas. It blew so violently that it was necessary to heave to the steamer, (which was an iron one,) with her head to the southwest. She labored heavily through the night, the very heavy cross seas besetting her on all sides and breaking over her decks, at times completely submerging them. In the morning the sea was higher and the tornado more violent than before. The Santiago labored so heavily that the molasses casks which had been stowed in the between-decks were badly strained, and much of the contents was lost. The storm moderated on the 28th, and allowed the steamer to proceed after remaining hove to 24 hours. The Santiago's officers think they experienced only the eastern edge of the storm, which must have been very severe among the Bahama Islands. The western portion of the hurricane, they consider, visited the Florida Straits, in which the City of Vera Cruz, had she made her usual time from New-York, would have been. On the other hand, the officers of the Alexandre Line point to the fact that recently-arrived Savannah and Charleston steamers have experienced no bad weather, which may be quite possible since both of these ports lie to the northward of the Bahamas and the Florida Straits. The City of Vera Cruz, in addition to being a stanch wooden steam-ship, is said to have been amply provided with boats and life-saving apparatus. As a late hour last night Messrs. Alexandre & Sons expressed the utmost confidence that she would be heard from all right in a day or two. The line has had an enviable reputation for safety and caution, having lost only one ship in many years, and not a single life even in that.

ROBBING AN EARL'S HOUSE.

THE PROPERTY STOLEN FROM LORD ELDON'S RESIDENCE.

The country residence of Lord Eldon, known as Encombe House, near Wareham, Dorset, England, was visited by burglars on the night of the 13th ult., and jewelry and silver plate valued at £30,000 were carried off. Yesterday Superintendent Walling received a circular from the Police authorities of England, giving a description of the property stolen, and the suspected thieves, and offering a reward of £500 for the capture of the robbers. The articles stolen included 1 necklace, single diamonds; 2 diamond bracelets, with diamond brooch centres, (not pairs;) 1 diamond brooch, with octagon ruby centre, stone more purple than usual, slight flaw; 1 square diamond brooch that had contained a miniature; 1 large sapphire stone, set in gold brooch; 1 diamond tiara; 2 small diamond clasps; silver gilt mounting of flagon set with precious stones; 1 large seal, with ivory handle, carved with satyr's head, about six inches long; 1 gold pencil case with gold seal on top, anchor and portcullis engraved thereon; 12 silver tablespoons; 11 silver dessertspoons; 1 silver sugar basin with two handles; 1 silver sugar tongs. Two men were traced from Encombe to Templecombe Junction, thence to Yeovil Somerset, on the morning after the burglary. The first was about 44 or 50 years old, 5 feet 11 inches in height, with dark whiskers and complexion. He was dressed in a long dark coat and trousers, and wore a soft or billycock hat. The second was about 35 years old, 5 feet 6 inches in height, had dark whiskers, inclined to be sandy; of stout build, full features, and was dressed in a long dark coat and trousers, and high black hat.

THE SOUTH-WESTERN POOL.

LATEST PHASES OF GOULD'S ATTACK UPON THE CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY COMPANY.

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Companies formally signed a new traffic agreement, covering the business between Kansas City and Chicago, in the Brunswick Hotel late on Wednesday night. The contract covers 18 pages of foolscap, and is exceedingly complicated, the percentages ranging from 35 to 65 per cent. on various portions of the two roads. Practically, however, it gives to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Company half the St. Joseph business, half the Atchison business, and all the Kansas City business, and to the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Company half the St. Joseph business, half the Atchison business, and all the Chicago business. President Dowd, of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Company, claims that this arrangement will be worth between $400,000 and $500,000 more to his company per annum than the old agreement, which divided the traffic equally between the two roads. The contract is to take effect at once, and is to remain in force for two years, after which period either company desiring to abrogate it is required to give the other 18 months' notice of such intention. The Hannibal and St. Joseph Company binds itself to abandon, during the continuance of the contract, its proposed extension to Chicago.

The negotiations thus satisfactorily ended have been in progress for a fortnight, but their successful termination by no means ends the danger that has for some time past threatened the integrity of the South-western Association. Under the terms of this pool the Hannibal and St. Joseph Company were accorded the business of the so-called Hannibal Division—equal to 11 per cent. of the gross tonnage, and the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Company, in consideration of the control of the St. Louis Division, were debarred from carrying through freight on their St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Line, between Kansas City and Hannibal. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Company had the entire right to the through business of the Chicago division of the pool. Some time after the officers of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railway, which is practically owned by the same persons as the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad—viz., the Gould clique—professed to discover that the former company was being unfairly dealt with in the proportion of business accorded to the latter. They demonstrated that they were hauling through freight 400 miles to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Company's 300, whereas their percentages of returns were only proportionately 10 greater in the 100. They therefore threatened to retire from the pool and open up their St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern line to through traffic. They continued the farce under the guise of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Company by pretending to be alarmed at this threat, and offered to negotiate for a satisfactory readjustment. As officers of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Company, they accepted their own offer, and meetings were held to agree upon terms. The Hannibal and St. Joseph Company proffered 1 per cent. out of the 11 comprising the Hannibal Division traffic, but the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Company demanded 10 per cent. An agreement being thus impossible, the matter was ostensibly left to arbitrators, who have not yet reported.

There can be no question that all this manœuvring was a device of Gould and Company to circumvent the other member of the pool—the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Company. It was so regarded by the latter's officers, who at once began to take precautions against being cut off from their South-western business by purchasing the Burlington and South-western and several other small roads in Missouri. The real object of Gould was made apparent when the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Company acquired the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad under a stipulation to extend the latter's connection—the Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska Railroad—from Centreville to Coxdon. The Wabash Company went vigorously to work to carry out this contract, but the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy people were promptly in the field, and began building railroads across the lines surveyed by the Wabash Company's employes, until now they have in Missouri four roads, aggregating 400 miles, all constructed with no other end in view than to balk their rivals. Finally they obtained an injunction restraining the issue of any bonds for the extension of the Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska Railroad, and are now making preparations to build from Peoria to Toledo. This was the situation of affairs yesterday morning. Yesterday afternoon the officers of the Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska Company held a meeting in this City and organized a new railroad company under the title of the Iowa, Nebraska and Missouri Company, with the intention of building a line from Prairieville, the present terminus of the Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska extension, via Mount Ayr, to Shenandoah, where connection will be made with the Omaha and Council Bluffs line, also owned by the Gould crowd, and thence to Lancaster and Lincoln, in the territory heretofore monopolized by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Company. The change of title is for the purpose of getting around the injunction previously mentioned. The officers are identical with those of the old company. A resolution was adopted to begin work at once.

The officers of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Company said yesterday that it was their intention to open the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Road to through Hannibal business. They also claimed to have recently leased the right of way on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, with which they formerly had only a traffic agreement, and said that they propose to build an extension to Hannibal, which would give them a route 35 miles shorter than the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy's when the upper line is finished from Omaha to all points East. They furthermore announced their intention to extend their Quincy, Missouri and Pacific line to a point on the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Road, via Milan and Trenton. If these declarations be carried out they will effectually break up the South-western Association and render of little value the agreement just entered into between the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and Hannibal and St. Joseph Companies. Gould and Company have a way, however, of making money by stock jobbing as well as through legitimate railroad earnings, and they do not hesitate to abandon their avowed intentions as soon as these have served their purpose of affecting the stock market.

STOPPING PUBLIC PLUNDER.

THE TAX-PAYERS OF KINGS COUNTY PROTECTED BY COMMISSIONER HENRY.

A stormy session of the Charities Commissioners of Kings County was held at Flatbush on Wednesday, during which Commissioner Henry exposed and defeated an attempt to swindle the county by means of a contract to supply drugs to the county institutions. Commissioners Storms, Ryan, and Kessel, who have run the Charities Department in the interest of Boss McLaughlin and his followers, were prepared to vote that the contract for drugs be awarded to a Mr. Clarke as the lowest responsible bidder. Commissioner Henry had received estimates from a number of wholesale houses, by which he showed that the bids of Mr. Clarke were from 300 to 1,500 per cent higher than the market value of the goods to be supplied. Mr. Henry said the man who would vote for such a contract would be a thief and a swindler. The ring Commissioners tried to interrupt Mr. Henry, but he continued to denounce them, and finally frightened Ryan into refusing to vote for the contract. Storms voted for it and Kessel refused to vote. Commissioners Henry and Shipman were able by means of Ryan's vote to defeat the awarding of the contract. Clarke declared that he was entitled to the contract under the law, and threatened that he would take the matter into the courts. Commissioner Henry said that was the proper place to take it, and remarked, further, that had the contract been awarded, the matter would have been taken into the courts through the medium of an indictment against the men who voted for it.

THE LONG BRANCH HOTELS.

It seems that the Associated Press dispatch concerning the closing of Long Branch hotels, printed in THE TIMES yesterday, needs correcting in several important particulars. Thus, the Mowland Hotel will close on the 6th inst.; the Atlantic Hotel on the 10th of September, or, perhaps, not before Oct. 1, and the Brighton will remain open until the 1st of October.

MORE OF ALLIGER'S BONDS

FORGED MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL BONDS TRACED TO HIM.

AFFIDAVIT OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY—TESTIMONY OF WITNESSES IN COURT—FORGERIES OF THREE YEARS AGO RECALLED—ALLIGER'S BAIL.

There is some further evidence against Elijah Alliger, the alleged negotiator of stolen bonds. Inspector Byrnes sent to Police Justice Smith, yesterday, at the Jefferson Market Court, testimony which may result in the prisoner's indictment on new charges. On Wednesday an affidavit made by James M. McKinlay, of No. 445 West Seventy-first-street, Transfer Agent and Assistant Secretary of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, formerly known as the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, was drawn up. He says that on or about the 20th day of August, 1880, a man, who said he came from the office of Hamilton & Bishop, presented to him a paper purporting to be a bond of the company, and inquired as to its genuineness. On examination he found it to be a counterfeit of the 7 3-10 per cent. bonds of the company, otherwise known as the second mortgage Prairie Du Chien Division bonds, the bonds being of $1,000 each, dated in 1868, and payable in 1898. The forged bond appeared to be the same as the genuine ones in all except the signature and seal, and, according to Mr. McKinlay's recollection, it was numbered 1,324. On or about the 21st day of August, 1880, he further says, a man who said he was from the Third National Bank, brought to the railway office for inspection what purported to be four of these 7 3-10 per cent. bonds, numbered, respectively, 88, 465, 581, and 1,179. On inspection he found them to be forgeries as to signature and seal. Again, on or about the 25th of August, 1880, Charles E. Appleby brought to the office for inspection two others purporting to be 7 3-10 per cent. bonds, and numbered 301 and 1,041, which, on inspection, the witness found to be forged and counterfeit like the others. Mr. Appleby said he got them from Alliger in the Fall of 1879 as security for a loan. The name of the railway company was changed to its present name in February, 1874.

Mr. McKinlay was at court yesterday afternoon with Mr. C. M. Jordan, Cashier of the Third National Bank, and Mr. Alfred Taylor, of counsel, and Mr. Moses V. Baylis, representing the firm of Hamilton & Bishop, of No. 19 Wall-street. These men had been served with subpœnas *duces tecum*, and like process had been issued for Mr. C. E. Appleby, of No. 155 Broadway, but he was out of the City. Detective Thomas F. Adams, of the Central Office, informed Justice Smith that Mr. McKinlay could show that the Third National Bank, Messrs. Hamilton & Bishop, and Mr. Appleby had received from Alliger as security for loans, forged coupon bonds of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company which were yet in their possession. Justice Smith held an informal examination, and the following facts were adduced: Alliger had deposited with the Third National Bank four of the 7 3-10 per cent. bonds as security for a loan of $3,900. With Hamilton & Bishop he deposited one bond as a security for $600. From Mr. Appleby he obtained $1,750, leaving as security two of the bonds. Mr. McKinlay testified that the bonds were forged. As security for a sum of $1,816,000 for the Prairie Du Chien Division 1,815 one-thousand-dollar bonds out of 1,816 were issued. Bond No. 1,914 was not issued. The coupons were for $36 50. The bonds were printed by Henry Seibert & Brothers, of No. 93 Fulton-street, New-York, and were signed by Charles P. Gilpin, Assistant Secretary, and Alexander Mitchell, President. The coupons were signed by H. K. White, the Assistant Secretary. They were indorsed by Charles Moran, Russell Sage, and Thomas Newson, Trustees. Mr. McKinlay examined the bonds left as collateral security by Alliger with Hamilton & Bishop and the Third National Bank, and pronounced them to be forgeries. Mr. Jordan, of the Third National Bank, after examining the four bonds left with the corporation, agreed with Mr. McKinlay. The paper of the bonds was printed with the original lithographic stones, but the signatures and the seal are forgeries. In the seal on the forged bonds a comma is omitted. Mr. Mitchell's signature makes his name "Mitchll," and the signatures of Messrs. Moran, Sage, and Neilson are caricatures. There is a belief that the stones were borrowed or stolen to print the body of the bonds, as the ink is different from that used to print the genuine ones.

Justice Smith agreed to hold the complaint over until the arrival of Mr. Appleby, and not to impound the bonds in court. Mr. Baylis made affidavit that on the 14th of July Alliger deposited with Hamilton & Bishop the forged bond No. 1,224 as security for a loan of $600, and Mr. Jordan promised to furnish satisfactory evidence that Alliger left the four bonds referred to in Mr. McKinlay's affidavit at the Third National Bank. Inspector Byrnes said he had evidence that Alliger had a guilty knowledge when he hypothecated the bonds, that after he had left the bonds with Mr. Appleby he went to his office, No. 155 Broadway, and cut off the coupon—this was in July—and that the coupons due on the 1st of August had not been received at the office of the company, No. 66 William-street. Inspector Byrnes has not completed the evidence against Alliger, and has discovered that among the securities he hypothecated were some which were stolen from the First National Bank of Westport, Conn., last Spring. Three years ago five forged bonds of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company were negotiated in Wall-street. The negotiators were discovered and punished. The bonds hypothecated by Alliger are supposed to be part of a lot which were prepared at that time to throw upon the market.

The bail in Mr. Alliger's case was reduced yesterday by Judge Beach, in Supreme Court, Chambers, from $16,000 to $6,000. He is now required to give sureties for $3,500 on the charge of larceny of bonds, and $1,500 and $1,000 respectively on the two charges of receiving stolen bonds.

The persons interested then proceeded to the District Attorney's office. The sureties were Henry R. Cooper, of No. 64 Broad-street, who justified in the sum of $6,000, and Waldo E. Fuller, of the Waldo House, Brooklyn, in $20,000. In the absence of Judge Beach, further action in the matter was deferred until this morning, when the accused will probably be released.

INQUESTS BY WHOLESALE.

THIRTEEN CASES HEARD BY A SPECIAL JURY.—HOW TO DEAL WITH SUICIDES.

What Coroner Herrman designated as a special jury was summoned yesterday to the Coroner's office to dispose of a number of cases of suicide which had accumulated on the docket since last June. The jury consisted of Dr. Emil Mayer and five reporters, but why the latter should have been specially selected did not clearly appear. After the jury had been impaneled without viewing any of the bodies on which they were supposed to hold inquests, the Coroner produced a large batch of papers containing the statements of the witnesses taken down at the time of the occurrences. These statements were read over to the jury, and they were asked to render their verdict in each case. The cases thus disposed of by wholesale were as follows:

Eugene Crouy, native of France, 43 years, who shot himself in the Central Park, June 23.

Henry W. Van Heyn, native of Germany, 49 years of age, of No. 247 East Forty-sixth-street, who drowned himself in Central Park on June 11.

Max Faula, alias Frederick Klotz, native of Germany, aged 36, who shot himself at No. 159 Chrystie-street on June 24.

Warren H. Pendleton, a native of Maine, aged 33, who drowned himself at the foot of Bank-street on June 10.

Frederick Steuzel, a native of Germany, aged 36, who shot himself at No. 50 Ludlow-street on June 26.

Conrad Karl, a native of Germany, aged 45, who hanged himself in One Hundred and Forty-eighth-street and Courtlandt-avenue on July 5.

Frederick Schaeffer, a native of Germany, aged 42, who shot himself through the head, on Staten Island, on July 13.

Aaron B. Carter, a native of this City, aged 36, who cut his throat with a razor at No. 291 Bleecker-street, on July 20.

Michael Jones, a native of Ireland, aged 40, who leaped from a fire-escape at No. 434 East Thirteenth-street, on July 22.

Mary Perren, a native of Ireland, aged 81, who took Paris green at her residence, No. 313 East Thirty-second-street, on July 16.

William Busselorf, a native of Germany, aged 19, who hanged himself in the parlor of his parents' residence, No. 324 Lexington-avenue, on July 14.

Louis Feist, a native of Germany, aged 44, of No. 168 Chrystie-street, who hanged himself in the Central Park on July 14.

Henry Rosendorf, a native of Germany, aged 32, of No. 30 Eldridge-street, who shot himself at the Liberty-street Ferry on July 14.

The special jury rendered a verdict of suicide in each case, and when their labors in that direction had been finished, they drew up the following manifesto, to which they affixed their signatures:

"The enormous number of suicides that have been committed in this City during the past year renders it necessary that steps be taken by the authorities to stop as far as possible this increasing evil. Some years ago, in a prominent European city the suicidal mania gained such a hold upon its inhabitants that its law-makers, after much consideration, decided that the best preventive would be to hold autopsies in each and every case after the bodies had been exposed to the public for several days in the Morgue. This action brought about in great measure the desired end, and the number of suicides appreciably decreased. Accordingly we recommend that in each and every case of suicide, or supposed suicide, in this City, on each and every body an autopsy shall be held by a Deputy Coroner, after the body has been exposed at the Morgue for at least 24 consecutive hours. Furthermore we commend the zeal of Coroner Herman in calling a special jury to investigate the numerous suicides that have lately occurred in this City, and to suggest a remedy for the same."

FINE PLAYING AT LAWN-TENNIS.

TEN MATCHES CONTESTED—DECISION OF THE CHAMPIONSHIP TO-DAY.

The second day of the lawn-tennis tournament, at Camp Washington, Staten Island, opened pleasantly yesterday afternoon. There was a larger number of spectators present, and more interest was taken by outsiders than the day before, probably for the reason that they understood the game better after the previous day's experience. The opening sets were as follows: T. S. Draper, of this City, against C. W. Barnes, of Seabright, N. J.; O. E. Woodhouse, of Philadelphia, against F. Eldridge, of the Staten Island Club; J. F. Hellmuth, London, Canada, against W. M. Wood, Morristown, N. J., and W. H. Davidge, of Staten Island, against F. L. Henry, of Seabright, N. J. The spectators formed groups around the Canadian player and Woodhouse, whose residence is in Philadelphia, but who was formerly a resident of England, and one of its best players. Hellmuth did not play as well as on the previous day, while Woodhouse played better. The latter is a tall man, who uses his long arms to advantage. In this manner he caught a ball on the return with the left as well as with the right hand, and frequently used both hands with effect when the ball went too near his face. Hellmuth is a very rapid player. He is short in stature, lithe in figure, and catches a ball on the return as well with his left as with his right hand. Gamble generally uses his right hand in batting, but he is very nimble, and heads off most of the balls served him.

The most interesting game of the day was between Woodhouse and Davidge. It was the last match played, and as no other was in progress at the time, the crowd around the players was very great. When the game was begun Woodhouse found that he had no novice to meet in his advances, and Davidge made 5 points before the Briton had scored 1. From this time to the end of the game Woodhouse was a steady winner. Some of the batting was very excellent. In the eighth inning Woodhouse served a ball which was returned by Davidge. Woodhouse caught it on the fly, and again returned it. Davidge sent the ball back, and it passed six times between the two players, when Woodhouse finally sent it under the net. The result was that neither side scored a point. According to the rules of the games, a ball must be sent over the net and beyond the boundary of the court in order to score. The scores yesterday were as follows:

W. B. Lawrence, 24, against Harry Gamble, 26; T. S. Draper, 5, against E. W. Barnes, 30; J. F. Hellmuth, 26, against Harry Gamble 15; Hellmuth, 27, against W. M. Wood, 24; O. E. Woodhouse, 30, against F. Eldridge, 30; C. M. Harvey, 30, against E. W. Barnes, 10; W. H. Davidge, 30, against F. L. Henry, 17; W. C. Larned, 16, against Edward Gray, 30; Norman Henderson, —, against Gray, 30; Woodhouse, 30, against Davidge, 11.

While the regular games were in progress there were some interesting practice-matches among the ladies. Mrs. J. F. Hellmuth, wife of the Canadian champion, played against Miss Adelaide Robinson, a young lady of Staten Island. Mrs. Hellmuth won the first and Miss Robinson the second game, the score standing 19 to 27. The best matches of the tournament, and the decisive contest for the silver cup, will take place to-day. Hellmuth and Gray will form one set, while Harvey and Woodhouse will form the other. It is expected that the final match will be between Hellmuth and Woodhouse.

THE TURNERS GO TO THE BEACH.

SPORTS IN THE WILD SEA WAVES.—DINNERS AND A CLAM-BAKE.

The victorious Turners of Milwaukee were feasted yesterday by their brethren in New-York and vicinity. In the morning a delegation of the New-York Turners called at the Belvedere House and took them out to spend the day at Coney Island. The party went to Manhattan Beach, and after walking over the hotel took a sea bath. A number of them formed a circle in the water, others mounted to the tops of their shoulders, and to the shoulders of these climbed the youngest and lightest. The party, when thus completed, formed a cone, which a high wave soon afterward demolished. The most of the Milwaukee men who are not swimmers took copious draughts of salt water, the effects of which they afterward neutralized by swallowing schooners of beer. They then sat down to a clam-bake. On their return to the City they found their New-York Turner friends had prepared for them a dinner with a score of dishes. A delegation of Newark Turners arrived at the hotel in the afternoon, and invited them to spend the evening in Newark, where they were promised a concert and a banquet. The offer was accepted.

This evening will take place the grand torch-light procession of the Eastern Turners, in honor of the Milwaukee victors. It will start at 8:30 from Turn Hall, which has already been gayly decorated with flags. After the procession all the Turners will partake of a *commers*. To-morrow the Milwaukee men start for their homes.

SIMEON GUTMANN'S FAILURE.

The failure of Simeon Gutmann & Sons, shirt manufacturers, announced in THE TIMES yesterday, was a great surprise to all who had dealings with the firm, but creditors who were seen by a TIMES reporter were unanimous in the belief that had not Mr. Gutmann been seriously sick for several weeks past the suspension would not have occurred. Mr. Gutmann is now lying at the point of death from a cancer on the stomach. He has hosts of friends, and some of his creditors say if he had been able to attend to business he could easily have secured help enough from his friends to avoid the failure. Marx Rothschild, Mr. Gutmann's brother-in-law and Assignee, said yesterday that he was preparing a statement of the firm's affairs, but it would not be ready for several days. The list of creditors as published yesterday was, he said, substantially correct. He did not think the liabilities of the firm would amount to $200,000. He was as yet, he added, unable to make any estimate of the aggregate assets, but he hoped to be able to pay very close to 100 cents on the dollar. Officers of the Central National Bank, where S. Gutmann & Sons kept their accounts, and of the Importers' and Traders' National Bank, both of which hold preferred notes, said yesterday that they were perfectly secure, and would not lose a dollar by the failure.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.

Carpenters, gas-fitters, painters, plumbers, and other workmen are now busy in every nook and corner of the American Institute Building, at Sixty-third-street and Third-avenue, making it ready for the forty-ninth exhibition, which promises to be one of the most complete ever held. Under the arches supporting the roof new foundations of solid stone have been laid, new floors have been put down in the alcoves and at the platforms. An oil-painting 190 feet long and 20 feet high has been hung on the rear wall. The entire building, inside and out, has been repainted, frescoed, and kalsomined. General Superintendent Charles W. Hull is at the hall every day, supervising all the details. Yesterday he said to a TIMES reporter: "We never felt in such good humor over the prospects of a fair as we do now. After an experience lasting only one year of half a century, we are going to give a fair that will fairly astonish people. I never had such a rush of applications for space as I am having now. Those who do not get their applications in early will surely be left out in the cold." President Nathan C. Ely and the Directors of the American Institute are equally enthusiastic, and predict for the Institute this season the greatest attractions and success it has ever had.

A HURRICANE AT SEA.

The steam-ships New-Orleans, of the Cromwell Line, and the Morgan City, of Morgan's Line, both of which arrived at Quarantine late Wednesday evening, came up to the City yesterday morning. The hurricane which was encountered off the coast of Florida by these vessels on Aug. 28 is described as terrific. The shifting wind caused a dangerous cross-sea which swept the decks of both vessels. The Morgan City escaped without injury, but the New-Orleans lost, as already reported, one of her crew overboard. Neither steam-ship arrived until at least 24 hours after she was due. The Saratoga, which arrived from Havana late Wednesday night, did not leave port until the 30th, and consequently escaped the hurricane, but there was still quite a heavy swell on the sea of the Bahamas.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The Sea-side Sanitarium gave their last excursion of the season on Wednesday to a number of destitute sick children and their mothers.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock on Wednesday evening thieves broke into the front window of G. A. Linke's umbrella store, at No. 296 Broadway, and carried off goods valued at $75. The Police were not around.

The Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange yesterday fixed the hour for closing the Exchange on and after Monday at 4 P. M., instead of 5 P. M., as has been customary during the Fall, Winter, and Spring months.

At a meeting of the American Bible Society yesterday, resolutions of condolence were passed on the death of the late Rev. Dr. Adams, who had been a member of the Committee on Versions. The Managers resolved to attend the funeral to-day.

The Kiralfys' spectacular play "Around the World," now running at Niblo's, has received an addition in Mlle. Eugenia Pappelini, a première danseuse, who arrived on Wednesday from Italy, where she is said to have won distinction. Her first appearance will be made on Monday next.

On Wednesday evening, Capt. William H. Benjamin, Past Master of Continental Lodge, No. 937, F. and A. M., was presented by Worshipful Brother John R. Hagler, its present Master, on behalf of its members, with a handsome gold watch, for his long and valuable services to the lodge as an officer.

A Coroner's jury yesterday, in the case of Della Benson, aged 13, of No. 1,808 Second-avenue, who was run over and killed on the 6th ult. by a Second-avenue car, exonerated the driver from all blame, and censured the company "for allowing cars to run without conductors and protection to passengers."

The Police officers detailed from the Jefferson Market Police Court to arrest Joseph K. Emmett as a habitual drunkard, on the complaint of his wife, his son, and Mr. Poole, of the Grand Opera-house, say that they were unable to find him on Wednesday, but that yesterday morning he was taken by friends to "his old home," the Inebriate Asylum at Fort Hamilton.

"Hudson," who has been 11 years in the County, wants to know how he can get his "papers out." He must apply to the Naturalization Bureau in the new Court-house, and declare his intention to become a citizen. Two years afterward he can obtain what is known as "full papers." Not having hitherto declared his "intention," he cannot become a citizen for at least two years.

The New-York Schuetzen Corps, Major George Aery, Captain, will hold their annual Fall festival at Thompson's Pavilion, at the Highlands of Navesink on the 14th and 15th of September. The interesting features this year will be off-hand shooting, as usual, and prize bowling by ladies. There will be a ball the first evening, and an excursion and a fishing match for the ladies the next morning. A gold medal, presented by Mr. T. C. Banks, of the *Forest and Stream*, will be given to the best fisher among the ladies.

Henry Grassel, the young man who received a fracture of the skull by being thrown to the sidewalk during a scuffle with Michael Cirker, the driver of an express wagon, died yesterday at his residence, No. 181 Henry-street. Cirker, who had been arrested and released on $3,000 bail to await the result, appeared at the Coroner's office on hearing of the death of Grassel, but left the hall to insure his appearance at the inquest. Cirker claims that the killing of Grassel was entirely unintentional on his part. Coroner Brady will hold the formal inquest next week.

The dwarf known as Commodore Nutt opened a drinking saloon at No. 512 Sixth-avenue on Wednesday. In the evening John Morey, of No. 125 White-street, a compositor, sat at a table in the place. He, according to the testimony asked the Commodore to drink, and said he wanted to speak to him. He caught hold of the Commodore and put his mouth to his ear. When the Commodore escaped he missed a gold watch worth $100. He had Morey arrested, and in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday the prisoner was held for examination.

Detective Currie, of the Union Market Police Station, yesterday arrested George McGuire, of No. 109 East Twelfth-street, on the charge of robbing Thomas Collier, of No. 8 Forsyth-street, a submarine diver, of a watch. In the Essex Market Police Court, Justice Patterson held him for trial. The Police suspect that the prisoner is "Blink" Reilley, a rough who is accused of having been engaged with a brother of ex-Alderman Henry Purroy in an assault on a bar-tender at Morrisania, during a political quarrel some months ago. Reilley "jumped" his bail at the time he was held for the assault.

A letter was received yesterday by the Board of Fire Commissioners from Corporation Counsel Whitney in regard to salaries and promotions among the uniformed members of the Fire Department, as affected by the law of 1880 limiting certain salaries and prescribing certain regulations in cases of promotion. He gives the opinion that the law does not apply to persons who were members of the department before the law was passed, but only to those who have been appointed since that time. The law in terms applies only to persons "hereafter appointed to the uniformed force."

John J. Dugan, aged 17, of No. 93 Horatio-street, was recently discharged from the service of Enoch Morgan's Sons & Co., soap manufacturers, Nos. 440 and 442 West-street. He had the combination of the safe in the office. Yesterday Detective George H. Dilks, of the Ninth Precinct, arraigned him as a prisoner before Justice Smith, in the Jefferson Market Police Court. Bradley Hall, watchman for the firm, testified that early yesterday morning Dugan, from a one-story house adjoining the soap factory, entered one of the windows of the factory and descended to the office, when he attempted to open the safe, which contained a large amount of money. He was caught in the act. Dugan said he was not guilty, but he was held to answer in the sum of $1,500.

BROOKLYN.

Dr. Thomas Mason, aged 64 years, of No. 354 Gates-avenue, was reported missing from his home yesterday. He is slightly deranged.

The Common Council received a communication yesterday from City Works Commissioner French, requesting that $100,000 be appropriated to increase the water supply. The communication was accompanied by a report from Engineer Van Buren setting forth that a water famine must come soon if the supply is not increased. The matter was referred to the Water and Drainage Committee.

A gas war is impending between the Fulton Municipal Gas Company, recently organized, and the old companies. It is said that some of the old companies have offered to supply customers gained by the new company with gas for the next half-year at prices ranging from 1 cent to 50 cents a thousand cubic feet, the different prices to be charged according to the length of the days and the number of hours gas is required.

James Costigan, one of the men arrested on a charge of being implicated in the murder of George C. Harward, was brought before Judge Reynolds yesterday on a writ of habeas corpus. Counsel urged that the Coroner should grant a hearing at once, and not put the inquest over until Sept. 10. Argument on the writ was adjourned until the 6th inst., owing to the absence of Assistant District Attorney Wenzberger, who will conduct the case for the people.

Shore Inspector Hopkins yesterday informed the Special Committee of the Board of Supervisors appointed to consider the question of keeping the shore of Kings County free of garbage, that the appropriation of $3,000 allowed him by the five counties under his supervision as Shore Inspector was too small. Austin Corbin, of the Manhattan Beach Company, sent a communication to the committee indorsing Mr. Hopkins. The committee adjourned without taking any definite action.

A young man rushed into a butcher's shop at No. 49 Hudson-street yesterday morning, and seizing a knife drew the blade across his throat, inflicting a severe wound. James O'Donnell, the proprietor of the shop, took away the knife from the would-be suicide and had him arrested. The prisoner gave the name of Michael Flemming, and said he resided at No. 220 Water-street. Flemming had been drinking heavily for a week, and was suffering from delirium tremens. His recovery is doubtful.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

George Washington Hughes, the Freight Agent at New-Rochelle Station, while riding on the top of a freight-car, going south, to run some freight-cars on to the brewery switch, met with a serious accident yesterday. While his car was passing under the bridge on Washington-avenue he was stru